THE MONTH

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE FESTIVAL.

THE dinner was this year, by appointment, held at Manchester, on Wednesday, 26th June. Mr. Alderman Bowker, Chairman of the Manchester District of the United Society, presided, and was supported by Messrs. T. Sherman Andersou, L. E. Beere, C. S. Betty, C. F. Buott, and Henry Heppell—the Deputation from the London Executive; Messrs. J. T. Slugg, F.R.A.S.; E. P. Hornby, V.P., Sheffield; J. T. Dobb, Ex-chairman of the Sheffield District; R. O. Huddlestone, Hon. Sec. of the Sheffield District; W. Leggott, Hon. Sec., Goole; F. N. Swift, Hon. Sec., Huddersfield; C. B. Bell, Chairman of the Hull District; Swift, Rochdale; E. Crawshaw, Hon. Sec., Burnley; G. T. Mercer, Hon. Sec., Hanley; N. Horsfield and D. Hirst, Leeds; W. Gibson, John Massey, and others, together with Mr. Buott, the Secretary, and Mr. E. Holt, the District Secretary of the Society, and a numerous company. The entertainment was both luxurious and elegant, and was provided by Mr. Biney in the saloon of the Clarence Hotel, which is one of the most capacious and sumptuous dining-rooms in the city. Mr. Welch and professional assistants added much to the enjoyment of the evening by a choice selection of music.

The CHAIRMAN introduced the usual loyal toasts with appropriate remarks, to which, aided by a musical accompaniment, the company heartly responded.

The ALDERMAN then proposed "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," and called upon Cornet Holt to reply.

Mr. HOLT said he was proud in any degree to add to the praises of the Army and Navy. Every one who had read the history of England, would know that both the Army and Navy had ever protected our country in danger, and had contributed to its greatness and glory. (Cheers.) As for the Volunteers, to which body he belonged, he thought too much importance could not be attached to that branch of the service; and should England ever be attacked, he was sure the Volunteers would be found amongst her bravest defenders. (Hear.)

Mr. GIBSON was called upon to respond to the next toast: "Success to the Amended Pharmacy Bill in Parliament. May it inaugurate a lasting union amongst all classes of Chemists and Druggists, and raise the educational standard of the trade." He remarked that, as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, he could have little personal nterest in the United Society; but he had thought the Pharmaceutical Society too restrictive, and the United Society had done much for the trade, not only by stimulating the Pharmaceutical Council to liberal action, but by bringing all classes into friendly relation with one another, nd thereby facilitating the union of the trade. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. C. S. Betty as an ctive and talented member of the London Executive.

Mr. BETTY then proposed the following toast—"The nited Society of Chemists and Druggists, and success to its ombined efforts to promote and protect the interests of the ade," and said: The London Executive feel a great pleasure being represented at your Manchester Festival, happy at l times to meet the members of the United Society, and ore so on this occasion to return one for the numerous visits the country delegates to our head-quarters. No doubt a ember of your Executive is asked to speak to this toast, der the general belief that the progress of our Society in e urging of a line of policy cannot fail to be a reflex of the shes and principles of your London Executive. The present ppy position of our trade politics I attribute more to an ntity of interests and trade sympathies than to any inidual influence of our advocacy or services. We have en to your cause our fullest energies. We have ever n jealous of your honour, and we feel proud to have led on to the goal of success. We have so regulated your nces as to enable you to make a handsome donation to Buott Testimonial Fund. We have so tempered your espondence and reports, that nothing personal or in- rous in print has been detrimental to the Society. When your cause was the subject of an attack in a journal, we entered the same arena on your behalf, and proved it to be an attack prompted neither by wisdom nor fair play. Nevertheless we are conscious to have filled but the part of puny actors, and your Executive have deputed me to pray of you still further to continue your support to us by adhereing to our new Pharmacy Act. I am here to-day to ask you formally to undertake its custodianship; by your keener intellects and greater power I leave it to be advocated, and to the brawny arms of you, the men of the north and midland counties, I leave it confidently for protection. It is as yet but a tender plant, but you will not allow its rootlet to be crushed under the ruthless heel of faction; you will watch over its growth; and it will be one of the fairest of fair flowers that deck the garden of science, if you and every chemist and druggist will restrain the selfish, the intemperate, or the impatient hand that may be raised to tear open the bud which awaits but the approaching spring to bloom in full and beauteous maturity. Our festival to-day, at which I am glad to see pharmaceutists and non-pharmaceutists, forshadows success to our bill. I am glad to have spoken to a toast that includes a retrospect of the past with the index for the future. The seed of the Pharmaceutical Act has been unity, and it must bear the fruit of contentment. As we value our cause, Unity is our watchword. A few drops of water are insignificant, but the aggregation of drops fills the bed of the Atlantic, forms its endless succession of waves that roll resistlessly to the shore. I hope, gentlemen, that we shall ever be blended in this same intimacy of cohesion as to impart impetus and continuity to the tide of our fortunes and the success of Pharmacy. (Cheers.)

Mr. T. SHERMAN ANDERSON, Member of the London Executive, and Trustee, proposed "The health of Henry Matthews, Esq., the President of the Society." He eulogized Mr. Matthews as a gentleman who by his professional and social position reflected lustre upon the Society, and, by his liberality and readiness to sacrifice his own time and interests to its cause, placed him amongst its best friends. Mr. Auderson then spoke feelingly of the serious accident which had befallen the President, and deprived the company of his presence on that occasion. The toast having been drank amidst expressions of sympathy and kind wishes for Mr. Matthews' speedy recovery,

Mr. J. T. DOBB, Ex-chairman of the Sheffield District Association, said: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, a toast is placed in my hands to propose that will, I believe, receive the support of all present. That toast is, "The Vice Presidents, Executive Committee, and Honorary Secretaries of the United Society." All chemists and druggists are much indebted to the Vice-Presidents and the Executive Committee, who, I believe, have efficiently done their duty during the past year. Through their exertions, a better feeling exists between our Society and the Pharmaceutical Society; and let us hope it will culminate in honourable amalgamation and incorporation of the trade. With these feelings towards the Vice-Presidents and Executive Committee, allow me to say that I attribute the unity, strength, and energy, and the successful organization of the United Society to our hard-working and able Local Secretaries, and the unremitting energy of our general Secretary, Mr. Cyrus Buott. (Hear.) We in the country know and appreciate the admirable qualities of Mr. Buott that fit him for awakening apathetic chemists from their lethargy, and infusing into them some of his own determination to prosecute the objects of the Society until success is ensured. We believe that when that object is secured, the incorporation of the trade will be not only of great advantage to the trade, but also to the public. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN said he had now a toast for their special consideration, and he would call upon Mr. Slugg, who, he believed, would do it justice, to propose it. The toast he alluded to was, "The Registrar and Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists."

Mr. J. T. SLUGG, F.R.A.S., having been thus called upon by the Chairman to propose the health of the Registrar, Mr. Cyrus Buott, said, that as we passed along the journey of life, whilst many scenes, places, and circumstances which we had once known were soon forgotten, there were others we never could forget. So it was, also, with persons. Whilst we had great difficulty in recalling the faces, voices, and figures of some, those of others seemed always to be present with us. It had been the speaker's happiness to make the acquaintance of a friend of the latter kind a few years ago. He was not as tall, nor had he as dark a visage as his friend, Mr. Anderson. Like Zacchæus, he was little of stature; but his neat, clean, and gentlemanly appearance, his cheerful countenance, his energetic, yet thoughtful and correct utterance, so impressed him from the first, that his image seemed photographed on his mind, and he could shut his eyes and see his friend Cyrns Buott at any time. But it was not on account of Mr. Buott's personal appearance that he would ask them to drink his good health, but on account of his devotion to the cause of the United Society, as well as the interests of the trade in general. Mr. Buott had brought to the cause a zeal, an energy, and a devotion rarely equalled—a devotion more like that of a wife to her husband, and which if applied to business would lead on to fortune. (Loud cheers.) He did not hesitate to say that if Mr. Buott was the representative of a large commercial house, and served his employers with the same energy, ability, and devotion, with which he has served us, he would be taken into partnership to-morrow. But there might be devotion to a cause without success. He would ask, had Mr. Buott been successful in his work? They were assembled on that occasion to pronounce, in answer to the question, one loud emphatic "Yes!" (Cheers.) If Mr. Buott had done no other good, he had conferred this boon upon the chemists and druggists of many places; he had, by bringing together men who were once isolated, unloving, and suspicious of each other, made them to know, and by knowing, to respect and esteem one another. (Cheers.) Not only so, but Mr. Buott had led them on to victory. They were now in sight of the goal, and in a very short time anticipated the realization of that for which for so many years they had sighed, and longed, and laboured. And this, he avowed, without fear of contradiction—although he would yield due credit to the labours of the London Executive and other gentlemen—was mainly owing to the extraordinary and indefatigable labours of Mr. Buott. (Loud cheers.) But the joyous feelings thus enkindled were not unmixed with sorrow. Mr. Slugg said he could not shut his eyes to the fact that Mr. Buott was not the same man he was six years ago. The wear and tear of strife were telling fast upon him, and plain symptoms of failing health were now visible. Under these circumstances, it was a source of great happiness to him to learn that it was intended to raise a sum of money to be presented to Mr. Buott as some slight acknowledgment of his great services; and most sincerely did he pray for success to the Testimonial Fund. He was glad to hear that the Executive Committee had unanimously voted 100 guineas to this object, and that the President, Mr. Matthews, had also promised 5 guineas. In presenting his own subscription, he begged most distinctly to say that he did not give it with the same feelings as if he were giving a subscription to a Sunday-school, or the building of a church, or a hospital, but would pay it as he paid a debt owing for value received, or performed any other act of justice. He hoped the matter would be taken up with spirit by his brother druggists throughout the length and breadth of the land; that every druggist would present some contribution, however small; for he was sure his friend would rather see four names down for 5s. each than only one of the four down for £1, and the others wanting. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Slugg concluded by proposing Mr. Buott's health.

When the toast had been duly honoured, Mr. Buott, in acknowledgment, congratulated the company upon the excellent banquet which had been set before them, and the gratifying feast yet in store. The presence of so many chemists and druggists at that festive board was a cheering testimony to the good fellowship which prevailed amongst them, and he trusted the union of the trade would advance their professional, social, educational, and commercial interests. He alluded specially to commercial advantages, because he believed they were much needed; and he had always felt there was something wrong in a system which doomed many educated, industrious, and respectably connected druggists, with their families, to vegetate upon a pittance insufficient for a labouring man. It was the ordination of Heaven that the labourer was worthy of his hire. He had much faith in the Pharmacy Bill for the virtual incorporation of the trade; and in prospect of the material benefits it would confer on the poor but hard-working and industrious druggists of the country, he would say, "Cheer, boys, cheer." In reference to the projected testimonial to himself, he had not much to say, but he trusted his works would speak for him. Happily, much could not be expected, for his stammering tongue would fail to express the feelings of his heart. He valued their generous intentions highly, but he valued the esteem in which they professed to hold him for his humble services in their cause far higher—as, indeed, a priceless gem, of which the testimonial was but a symbol and a proof, to be preserved by him unsullied through life. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. C. F. Buott then, in a few appropriate remarks, responded to the toast, "The Delegates and Visitors who have favoured us with their company."

Mr. A. Allan, of Sheffield, in a facetious and amusing speech, gave "The Wives, Sisters, Daughters, and Sweethearts of Chemists and Druggists, and the Ladies generally."

All the toasts of the evening having been duly drunk and responded to with much cordiality, Mr. Alderman Bowker left the chair, and Mr. Slugg proposed "The Health of the Chairman, with the thanks of the company." He regretted to observe the worthy Alderman was unwell, and thought the company was the more indebted to him on that account for his presence amongst them. Mr. Slugg then eulogized the Chairman as an essentially respectable man in all the relations of life, who had won his way to distinction by a quiet and modest discharge of his duties; and he thought the United Society was fortunate in securing his zealous support.

The health of the Chairman was then drunk; and a vote of thanks having been warmly accorded to him, the company separated, well satisfied with their entertainment.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of this Society was held on Thursday, the 27th June, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester.

The meeting was very numerously attended, and the different associations were well represented by gentlemen specially delegated. Among those present were:—Messrs. J. T. Slugg, F.R.A.S., W. Gibson, J. Massey, T. Hebb, J. Wheeldon, J. Walton, R. Duncalf, and other members representing Manchester, with the gentlemen of the London deputation; and Messrs. Horuby, Dobb, and Huddlestone, from Sheffield; Leggott, Goole; Swift, Huddersfield; C. B. Bell, Hull; G. T. Mercer, Hanley; E. Crawshaw, Burnley; R. Horsfield and D. Hirst, Leeds; Gervais Marshall, chairman, Accrington district; J. T. Holmes, chairman, Hanley district; J. F. Smith, hon. sec., Liverpool; T. Stead, hon. sec., and Mr. Newsholme, Bradford; W. Bagshaw, hon. sec., Oldham; together with Mr. Buott, the Secretary; and Mr. E. Holt, the District Secretary of the Society.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Alderman Bowker, Mr. J. T. Slugg, F.R.A.S., was unanimously voted into the chair.

The Chairman, on commencing the proceedings, pointed out the great importance of brevity, and of confining the discussion to matters immediately before the meeting, and called upon the Secretary to read the yearly statement of accounts and report of the Executive Committee:—

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

1. The Executive Committee, cheered and supported by the goodness of their cause, have waited only for the first opportunity after the events of 1866 to advance towards the consummation of their hopes—the incorporation of th trade; and now that time has gently healed the wounds o the Society, and removed the gloom which overhung it destiny, they report with pleasure, not unmingled wit pride, the events of 1867, which brightly reveal a satisfactory present and a hopeful future.

2. The financial statement just read illustrates one of th mainsprings of the Society's success—its sound econom Like many other excellent institutions, it has ever been ri in righteousness, and poor in means; but, unlike some them, it has ever provided, but never anticipated its ow resources. They who have habitually dealt with pence a shillings as monetary atoms, and whose ears are attuned

"thousands sterling," may view such a financial statement with contempt; but truly wise and good men will pardon the belief that the value of an institution is to be estimated, not by its abstract utility or greatness, not by the rank, wealth, or munificence of its subscribers, not by its lavish expenditure, not by its comprehensive balance-sheet, nor yet by the balance in hand, but by the progress it makes towards the accomplishment of its object with the means at its command. The hard rule of economy which others may deem absurd in its insignificance, but which, to the view of this Committee, is practical in its simplicity, has ever been the guide and safeguard of the United Society; and that alone can explain how, with a steady view to the incorporation of the trade, it has kept fifteen district associations, including their local machinery of chairmen, and officers, and members in efficient organization, and covered its current expenses with so small an income.

3. The Society commenced the current year under circumstances of embarrasment and difficulty.

The policy of reticence to the past and conciliation for the future, combined with a more determined effort for the incorporation of the trade, was clearly indicated by the last annual meeting.

The good seed was sown amidst discouragement; but the Society is now reaping a rich harvest in the peace which pervades its associations, in the cheering response accorded to its proclamation of good will, in the welcome which has greeted its Secretary, in every town he has visited, as the exponent of its views, and in the hope which all true-hearted chemists and druggists feel that the day is not far distant when, incorporated under a Bill of their own adoption, they may have a common interest in the elevation and prosperity of their trade.

4. The most important event of the year is the proximate understanding now subsisting between the United Society and the Pharmaceutical Society, upon the terms of a Bill for the incorporation of the trade; and the United Society may especially congratulate its members that whilst the contemplated Bill provides for the compulsory examination of all future dispensers, and the registration of all existing chemists and druggists, wishful to be members of the Pharmaceutical Society, with equality of position and privilege, and the right to nominate and be nominated upon the Council, this great boon—wisely conceded by the Pharmaceutical Council, after six years' advocacy by the United Society—is not purchased for the unenfranchised chemists and druggists by any servility or sacrifice, but is a glorious testimony to the principles and objects of this Society, and to the soundness of its policy, which permitted no obstacle to stand in the way of the incorporation of the trade.

5. The soundness of that policy was illustrated in the circumstances which led to the conference between the two Societies. The relation in which the Executive of the United Society and the Pharmaceutical Council stood to each other during the three months which preceded the Manchester meeting was a dead lock. The Executixe had, in October last, exhausted all overtures for co-operation with the Council, and the Council had exhausted all their diplomacy in telling the Executive, without rudeness, that they would neither recognise the United Society nor its Executive as a representative body. *Thus the union of the trade became an impossibility between Council and Executive.* In such a juncture, it was most fortunate that the policy of the United Society, welded by six years of agitation into a simple formula, "INCORPORATION—*with the Pharmaceutical Society, if possible, but*—INCORPORATION," had so thoroughly fastened itself upon the memory, and become the creed, the cry, and the determination of the unincorporated trade, that not a party was to be seen, nor a voice to be heard against it. That creed, that cry, that determination was the foregone conclusion of the verdict pronounced by the Manchester meeting—"That the discussion and arrangement of terms for a union of the trade should be no longer obstructed; and that if the Pharmaceutical Council would not listen to the reasonable proposals of that meeting, the trade would then strengthen the United Society for independent action."

6. The verdict of the Manchester meeting was endorsed by that held at London; and so thoroughly was the determined attitude of the trade understood, that the conference which ensued—*with the concurrence of both Council and Executive*—utterly demolished the obstructions which party zeal had set up; and the chemists and druggists of the country were astonished and delighted to find themselves on the highway to the realization of their hopes.

7. Anything approaching to an agreement between the Pharmaceutical Society and the United Society, after six years of contention, is a matter for congratulation; but *an agreement for co-operation must not be confounded with the object for which they agree to co-operate.* At present, the incorporation of the trade is only a thing on paper—a bargain to come off; and it were idle to suppose that a Bill to effect its realization could surmount the difficulty of preserving the Bill in its integrity, overcome Government repugnance to the subject, and pass through the rocks and shoals of legislation, without an effort adequate to its importance. If ever there was an occasion for the members of the United Society to sink all minor considerations, and to unite in hand and heart for a great struggle, *it is now;* and the Executive Committee feel it to be their duty to warn them that to sink into apathy, to relax their organized union, or to withhold their subscriptions at this juncture would tend to render the incorporation of the trade a dream of the past.

8. The Executive Committee have now only to furnish a truthful statement of the present condition of the Society, as an encouragement to the further effort requisite to the achievement of its final triumph—the incorporation of the trade. The Society is free from contention; its numbers are increasing; its union in spirit, its fidelity to the cause, and its readiness for combined action, are far more real now than at any previous period; the power and purpose of its district organizations are better understood, and a hopeful, generous enthusiasm pervades its ranks. Incorporation is now within reach, and another year of faithful, determined, and energetic action will probably bring the unincorporated chemists and druggists into happy possession.

By order of the Executive Committee,
CYRUS BUOTT,
Registrar and Secretary.

The report and statement of accounts having been read, it was added to the report that the Executive Committee had resolved to promote a testimonial fund to Mr. Cyrus Buott, in consideration of his past services, and to recommend a vote of one hundred guineas on its behalf.

The Chairman then moved the adoption of the statement and report with this addition; and Mr. C. B. Bell (of Hull) having seconded it, it was passed unanimously.

Mr. E. P. HORNBY, V.P., Sheffield, proposed certain alterations in the rules of the Society, in accordance with previous notice, which, upon discussion, were, with some alterations and amendments, agreed to by the meeting.

Mr. HOLT, of Manchester, paid a high compliment to Mr. Matthews, for his past services as President of the Society. He remarked that the office of President was an, honour, to be coveted as well as deserved, and should be open to all the members as the goal of their ambition. This principle involved frequent changes, and as Mr. Matthews had already served the office with distinction two years, he would move that Mr. E. P. Hornby be appointed President of the Society for the ensuing year, which proposal, being duly seconded by Mr. Huddlestone, of Sheffield, was unanimously carried.

Several Vice-Presidents were appointed, and the Executive Committee and different officers were re-elected. The vote of one hundred guineas in support of the testimonial fund to Mr. Buott was put from the chair and unanimously confirmed; and the proceedings terminated by a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT the first meeting of the Council, after the anniversary, the following officers were elected:—

GEORGE WEBB SANDFORD, *President;*

and the following was signed by every member present:—

"That in unanimously requesting Mr. George Webb Sandford to continue the onerous duties of President for another year, the Council desire most earnestly to express their sense of his past services. They are conscious of the encroachment upon his time that is necessitated by the appointment, but believing that his continuance as President is important to the well-being of the Pharmaceutical Society, request him again to accept the office."

Thomas Hyde Hills was unanimously elected Vice-President.

Daniel Bell Hanbury was unanimously elected Treasurer.

Elias Bremridge was re-appointed Secretary and Registrar.

The following were appointed on the several Committees and the Boards of Examiners:—

Committees.

General.—Messrs. Bird, Carteighe, Deane, Edwards, Evans, Hanbury, Haselden, Ince, Morson, Orridge, Squire, and Waugh.

House and Finance.—Messrs. Bird, Carteighe, Evans, Haselden, and Orridge.

Library, Museum, and Laboratory.—Messrs. Carteighe, Deane, Edwards, Evans, Haselden, Ince, Morson, Orridge, Squire, and Waugh.

Benevolent Fund.—Messrs. Hanbury, Orridge, Squire, Waugh, Carteighe, and Evans.

Parliamentary.—Messrs. Carteighe, Deane, Edwards, Evans, Haselden, Orridge, Morson, Randall, Squire, and Waugh, with power to add to their number.

Boards of Examiners.

England and Wales.—Messrs. Abraham (Liverpool), Bird, Augustus, Brady, (Newcastle), Carteighe, Cracknell, Darby, Davenport, Deane, Edwards, Evans, Gale, Garle, Giles (Clifton), Hanbury, Daniel, Haselden, Ince, Morson, Proctor, B. S. (Newcastle), Reynolds (Leeds), Schacht, (Clifton), Southall, W. (Birmingham), Squire, Standring (Manchester), Wilkinson (Manchester), Woolley (Manchester).

Scotland.—Messrs. Ainslie, Aitken, D. R. Brown, Buchanan, Gardner, Kemp (Portobello), Noble, Young, and the Secretary, Mr. Mackay. The President and Vice-President on all Committees *ex officio*, and on the respective Boards of Examiners in London and Edinburgh.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The sum of £10 has been granted from the Benevolent Fund of the Pharmaceutical Society to a distressed member in Herefordshire. It has been resolved, that two annuities on this fund, of £30 each, be offered for competition in October next.

CAMPHOR POISONING.

On Monday last an inquest was held at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, to inquire into the cause of the death of Mr. Alfred Baumgarten, merchant, who was found dead in his bedroom at the above-named hotel, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—Finding the deceased did not leave his bedroom, the chambermaid procured a second key, and on entering the room was almost suffocated by a powerful smell of camphor. The clothes of the deceased were lying in all directions, the greater part of them having been cut to rags, apparently with a pair of scissors, which were discovered on the floor. In the fire-grate were the remains of a number of business letters and several bank notes, partly destroyed by fire. On the toilet table was a large quantity of camphor and some belladonna. The deceased was lying in bed, and had apparently died without a struggle. A post-mortem examination was made, but, as the surgeon failed to satisfy himself as to the cause of death, the deceased's stomach and its contents were submitted to chemical analysis. One of the witnesses deposed that the deceased had been operating in French funds, for the purpose of "bearing" them, in the expectation of there being a war between France and Prussia, and that it was believed he had lost £7,000 by that one speculation. The same witness also stated that a woman with whom the deceased was connected told him that Baumgarten had said to her several times during the last two or three weeks that she must not be surprised if he was found dead. Professor Crace Calvert, the well-known analytical chemist, said he had made a careful analysis of the stomach and its contents, and he found camphor in very large quantities. The camphor, which it would appear from the evidence the deceased had taken, would account for the frenzy which was shown by the deceased in cutting up his clothes, and for the tenour of the letters which he wrote shortly before he was found dead. He believed death had resulted by the deceased taking camphor. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of temporary insanity."

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The annual meeting of the Council of the College for the election of officers, etc., took place on Thursday last, when Mr. John Hilton, F.R.S., surgeon to Guy's Hospital, was elected president for the ensuing year, in the vacancy occasioned by the retirement, in the prescribed order, of Professor Partridge, F.R.S., surgeon to King's College Hospital. At the same time, Mr. Richard Quain, F.R.S., consulting surgeon to University College Hospital, and Mr. Edward Cock, surgeon to Guy's Hospital, were elected vice-presidents of the College for the same period. Perhaps it has never fallen to the lot of any surgeon holding the high appointment of president to retire from the chair with such deserved eulogiums as follow Mr. Partridge on resigning his gown. The Journal of the British Medical Association, so ably conducted by Mr. Ernest Hart, states that the presidential office through which he has passed has been marked by so many important measures of reform in which he has played such an active part, that he will carry with him the especial thanks of the members of the profession at large, and adds that only recently Mr. Partridge has been in personal communication with the Secretary for the Home Department with a view to endeavour to obtain for the purposes of students and examiners a large and cheaper supply of subjects for dissection and operation. The *Medical Times and Gazette* endorses the high terms of commendation in which Mr. Partridge's valuable services were recorded by his distinguished colleagues at the College, and adds that if only for the greatly improved mode of now conducting the examinations, especially by the introduction of that important feature the use of splints and bandages on the living subject, he is entitled to all the praise bestowed by the general medical council.

GOSSIP.

The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company have been awarded a silver medal in Class 40 and 47 of the Paris Exhibition, the only silver medal awarded for Crucibles. The Silicated Carbon Filter Company have also been awarded a bronze medal for their filters.

Mr. Joseph Ince has been elected Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society; Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society; Member of the Victoria Institute (Philosophical Society); and Member of the Royal Institution.

The Homœopathic Bazaar recently held is expected to realize two thousand pounds, when the Fine Art Distribution got up in connection with it is complete. The stallholders included the Duchess of Marlborough and the Ladies Churchill, the Countess Winchelsea and the Ladies Finch-Hatton, the Ladies Willoughby, De Broke, Ebury, Sidney, Paget, Cadogan and De Ros, and Mesdames Yeldham, Rosher, Hamilton, Leadam, Cameron, Wood, and Vaughan Morgan. The Bazaar was honoured by the presence of Royalty on the first day.

The Paris correspondent of the *Laboratary* writes:—"The noise about the non-success of Liebig's artificial milk is increasing. From the Academy of Medicine the subject passed into the medical journals, and thence into the daily newspapers. Leading articles pretend that medical men trying this innocent preparation on infants are committing murder; and most people seem to ignore, not only the quality of the food, but all the numerous and successful experiments made on it in Germany and England. The four children (reported on by M. Depaul) who died were born in the hospital, where the mortality of infants is so great, that Liebig's food cannot be accused of being an accessory to the fact."

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. John Gamgee, of the Albert Veterinary College, Bayswater, who was gazetted bankrupt some time ago, it was resolved to place the estate by deeds of arrangement, under the control of two inspectors with a view to the management and sale of patents in which Mr. Gamgee was interested.

Mr. Thomas Harvey has retired from the firm of Harvey and Reynolds, pharmaceutical chemists, 13, Briggate, Leeds, as well as from that of Harvey, Reynolds, and Co., dealers in scientific apparatus, 10, Briggate, both of which businesses will continue to be conducted as previously by the remaining partner, Mr. Richard Reynolds, upon whom the most active share in the duties of the businesses has devolved during the past thirteen years.

Dr. Frankland, in his report on the waters supplied to the metropolis in June, remarks that the water of the West Middlesex drawn from the stand-pipe at the cab-rank in Portland-road on the 1st of the month was contaminated with sewage. He says: "The water was turbid when drawn, and after standing for a few days emitted a very offensive odour, and became filled with white flocculent matter resembling that which gradually deposits from filtered sewage. A few days later this odour disappeared. In answer to my inquiries, the engineer of the Company informs me that a breakage had occurred in one of the Company's mains in an adjoining street, and near a gully-hole. This fracture, which was repaired on the 3rd of June, soon after its discovery, happened to a main from which the water pressure was removed at night; and it is believed that, during this absence of pressure, sewage commingled with the contents of the main. It is gratifying to find this satisfactory reason for believing that the contaminated water was delivered to a small district only, and for a short time; but the accident supplies another item to the already long list of dangers attending an intermittent supply of water. On the constant system no sewage contamination arising from such a cause could occur. On taking a sample from the same source on the 7th inst., I found the water restored to the usual condition of normal Thames water."

According to the *Inverness Courier*, strange superstitions, leading to acts scarcely credible in this age, still reign in the Highlands. Our contemporay tells of live fowl being buried with the "parings of an epileptic patient," and mentions, as well authenticated, a circumstance that occurred only a few years ago in a remote part of Morayshire, and that is calculated to excite feelings of disgust and indignation, being nothing less than the burning alive of an ox, in the hope of arresting an epidemic among cattle. It is well that such subjects should be investigated by journalists on the spot, for the sake of preventing a recurrence to such barbarous superstitions.

The Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, have determided to commence the definite teaching of Natural Science by instituting a Lectureship, with a stipend of £150 a year; and have appointed Mr. Danby, of Downing College, to the post. This gentleman was first in the Natural Sciences Tripos in 1864, and was a distinguished student at the School of Mines. The subjects of his lectures will probably be Chemistry and Geology. There were several other candidates, some of whom were not members of the University.

There will be an examination at Sidney College, Cambridge, on the 8th of October, for two scholarships of the value of £40 a year each. Subjects—Electricity, Chemistry, Geology, Anatomy. It will be open to any one to compete. The successful candidates will be required to enter at the college. Further information may be obtained from the Rev. J. C. W. Ellis, tutor of the college.

Messrs. Negretti and Zambra occupy temporary premises in Hatton-garden during the progress of the Holborn Valley Improvements.

The Society of Arts have this year awarded the Albert Gold Medal to W. Fothergill Cooke and Professor Charles Wheatstone, F.R.S., "for their joint labours in the introduction of the electric telegraph." The medal has been struck in duplicate, and a copy will be presented to each.

Part XL. of Watts's "Dictionary of Chemistry" has just appeared. It is devoted to the compounds of sulphur.

The *Morning Post* tells the story of the Albert Hall. In the early part of last year a body, consisting of one hundred and fifty gentlemen of the first eminence, denominated vice-patrons, met at Marlborough House, and passed resolutions in favour of building a Central Hall of Arts and Sciences. The Commissioners of 1851 undertook to provide a site worth £60,000, and to guarantee a sum of £50,000. For the remainder of the total sum of £200,000 necessary for the completion of the building, £150,000 were offered to public subscription, and it was generally understood that until that amount was covered no steps would be taken for commencing the hall. Subscriptions were solicited and obtained to the amount of £112,000. In the month of June, 1866, however, the whole matter fell into abeyance, and was for some time enveloped in silence. At length, in April, 1867, the subscribers, to their surprise, received three documents from the committee, viz., a copy of a charter already promulgated, but with the contents of which they had till then never been made acquainted; a call letter, and forms for payment; and a document announcing the laying of the first stone in May, and stating the fact that the committee had entered into an agreement with Messrs. Lucas, the contractors, by which the latter undertook to complete the building for £199,748, while they would take up the £38,000 which the public had not subscribed. By the original proposal each subscriber of £100 was the holder of one of 2,000 seats fully subscribed, out of which only 500 could be sold by any one party. By the new arrangement he is the holder of one out of 1,620 seats fully subscribed, including the Commissioners' 500; while a new element is introduced, of Messrs. Lucas with 380 seats, which, from the very nature of things, they must sell on the earliest possible opportunity. If the hall be completed, therefore, a subscriber to the amount of £100 will find himself the possessor of a property for which he has given £100, but of the same nature as property which Messrs. Lucas may perhaps be disposed to sell for £50. Besides this, it may be asked, What security is there that the hall will be built? The subscribers are not represented on the provisional committee, and they are debarred from any examination into accounts until within twelve months after the opening of the hall; and if, notwithstanding their payments, the hall is never completed, they will never have the opportunity of inquiring at all.

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

Holmes, John, Leeds, chemist.
Lundy, Franois Louis, Feltham, Middlesex, surgeon.
Pooley, John, Marske, Yorkshire, surgeon.
Wilson, R. R., Newark-upon-Trent, veterinary surgeon.
Wright, F. W., Westbourne-park, Paddington, dentist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED,

Cook and Charlton, Lawn-place, South Lambeth, surgeons.
Ellis, J. and P., Liverpool and Kirkdale, veterinary surgeons.
Giles, G. F., and Byles, J. C., Victoria-park-road, Hackney, surgeons.
Harvey and Reynolds, Leeds, wholesale druggists; and Harvey, Reynolds, and Co., Leeds, opticians.
Hind, A. and Braden, J. G., Gravesend, surgeons.
Hollis and Barnes, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, doctors of medicine.
Newman, L., and Holmes, W., Camberwell New-road and Lower Norwood, surgeons.
Shaw and Brooke, Stockport, chemists.
West and Co., Eccleston, St. Helen's Lancashire, alkali manufacturers; as far as regards F. J. West.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION PRIZES.

The International Jury has awarded 64 grand prizes, 883 gold medals, 3,653 silver medals, 6,565 bronze medals, and 5,801 honourable mentions.

In Class 44 (chemical products) the gold medals have been distributed as follows:—

France, 27; Great Britain, 7; Belgium, 1; Austria, 6; Holland, 1; Wurtemburg, 3; Hesse, 1; Prussia, 5; Italy, 1; Bavaria, 1.

It will be seen from this list that, after France, who, of course, would gain most prizes at her own Exhibition, Great Britain stands at the head of the competing countries in chemical manufactures, in spite of the deplorable fact that her chemical industry is not even decently represented.

The awards to British Exhibitors in Class 44 are as follows:—

CLASS XLIV.

Hors concours.

Allen and Hanbury (Hanbury, *juror*).
Chance Brothers.

(No Grand Prix was awarded in Class 44.)

Gold Medals.

Allhusen and Sons	Alkalies, etc.
Gossage and Sons......	Improvements in soda manufacture.

Muspratt and Sons	Alkalies, etc.
Jarrow Chem. Co.	Alkalies, etc.
Howards and Sons	Salts of quinine.
Price's P. Candle Co.	Candles, glycerine, soap.
Young, J.	Paraffin candles.

Silver Medals.

Gaskell, Deacon, and Co.	Alkalies, etc.
Walker Alkali Co.	Alkalies, etc.
Macfarlane and Co.	Salts of morphine.
Morson and Sons	Alkaloids, etc.
Smith and Co., T. and H.	Morphine preps.
Johnson and Matthey	Chemicals.
Field, J. C. and J.	Candles.
Denton and Jutsun	Varnishes.
Mander Bros.	Varnishes.
Demuth and Co.	Coal-tar products.
Warne and Co.	India-rubber.
Parkes, A.	Parkesine.
Rose, A. W.	Oils and grease.
Bewicke and Vinceut	Varnish.
Crace Calvert and Co.	Carbolic acid.
Tudor, S. and W.	White lead.
Knight and Sons	Soap.
British Seaweed Co.	Iodine process.
Gibbs, D. and W.	Soaps.
Bailey, J.	Colours for porcelain.
Cow, Hill, and Co.	India-rubber.
Hopkin and Williams	Fine chemicals.
Condy, H. B.	Disinfectants.
Howlet & Campsie Alum Co.	Alum and prussiates.
Cook, W. and Co.	Soaps.
Ogleby and Co.	Candles.

Bronze Medals.

May and Baker	Mercurials.
Hodgson and Simpson	Soap.
Taylor, W., and Co.	Candles.
Day and Martin	Blacking.
Garrod and Co.	Varnish.
Mackay	Varnish.
Lowe and Co.	Carbolic acid.
Turner and Sons	Varnish.
Dodge	India-rubber.
Britannia Rubber Co.	India-rubber.
Pulford	Magenta paints.
Stephens	Wood stains.
Parker and Co.	White lead.
Langton and Bicknells	Spermaceti.
Haas and Co.	Indigo.
McDougall Bros.	Disinfectants.
Cook and Co.	Alkalies, etc.
Burgoyne, Burbridge, and Squire	Pharm. preps.
Davy, Yates, & Routledge	Chemicals.
Squire, P.	Pharm. preps.
Darncy	Glue.
Windle	Machinery oil.
Goodwin	Varnish.
Hosegood	Colours.
Lambo and Sterry	Paraffin candles.
Clarke	Night-lights.
Calley	Iron paints.
Rogers	Mineral oils.
Nimmo	Glue.
Huskisson	Iodides, etc.
Holland	Pharm. preps.
Bush	Essential oils.
Ransom	Pharm. preps.
Talbot and Alder	Colours.
Green	Gelatine.
Adams	Plate powder.
Rumsey	Plate powder.
Sharon Chem. Co.	Chemicals.

Turning to other Classes, we notice with pleasure that one of the gold medals has been awarded to Johnson and Matthey for precious metals. The same firm has also gained a medal for platinum vessels. The Patent Plumbago Crucible Company has received a silver medal, and the Silicated Carbon Filter Company a bronze one.

The following are winners of the grand prizes who represent chemistry and metallurgy:—

Grands Prix.

Jacobi, St. Petersburg	Application of galvano-plastic to the Arts.
Secchi, Rome	Meteorograph and meteorological and astronomical works
Krupp, Essen, Prussia	Cast steel.
Petin and Gaudet, Rive-de-Gier, France	Cast steel and iron.
Schneider and Co., Le Creuzot, France	Iron manufactures.
Bessemer, London	Manufacture of steel.
Hofmann, Berlin	Discovery of aniline colours.
Siemens, London	Regenerating gas furnace.
Hirn, Logelbach, France	Telegraph cables.
Field, Cyrus, and the Anglo-American Companies	Atlantic telegraph.
Penn and Son, Greenwich	Steam engines.

The following commissioners, exhibitors, and jurors, have been promoted to higher rank, or nominated chevaliers in the Legion of Honour:—

Legion of Honour.

Grand Officer :

Le Play, General Commissioner of the Exhibition.

Commanders :

Béguyer de Chancourtois, Chief Engineer of Mines, Secretary to the Imperial Commission.
Kuhlmann, manufacturer of chemical products at Lille.
Baron Liebig, Bavaria.

Officers :

Fourcade, manufacturer of chemical products at Paris.
Sterry Hunt, Canada.
Sir William Logan, Canada.
Father Secchi, Director of Observatory, Rome.
Krupp, manufacturer of steel, Prussia.
Hofmann, professor at the University of Berlin.
Dove, professor at the University of Berlin.

Chevaliers :

Grandeau, Doctor of Sciences.
Schrötter, Vienna.
Fehling, President of Class 44.
Danielsen, Sweden.
Caselli, Italy, inventor of the autographic telegraph.

As British subjects are not permitted to hold rank in the Legion of Honour, our eminent scientific men and manufacturers have missed the highest rewards granted by the Imperial Commission.

REASONS FOR TIPPLING.

THE *Lancet* remarks that "there are probably few observan medical men who have failed to notice a habit which ha been on the increase for some years past, and which seriousl threatens the moral and physical integrity of society. Th growing tendency of those even whose lives are gentle, an whose minds are educated, to indulge in alcoholic stimula tion, is a fact which the profession would do well to recognis and protest against. The vice is not the vice of our grand fathers; the bottle or two of port which often laid the under the dinner-table, and always sent them reeling int the drawing-room. The sin of our day is less obtrusive an even more disastrous. It takes the form of an occasion glass at odd times during the day, an extra dose at lunc a glass of sherry *or two* more or less frequently in the cour of the afternoon, another from the table when the cloth laid for dinner. Not uncommonly a flask of sherry accon panies the blue-book in the carriage. And it is wort noting that this kind of tippling is not done in secret. far, indeed, from this, it is rather a matter of boasting the part of those who indulge in it, and they press othe often warmly, to follow their example. Sometimes, it true, a mild kind of excuse is offered. The dose is tak 'just to keep one up, you know,' or as a 'whet befo dinner.' Just as often, when soda or seltzer water sugges itself as a refreshment, the question arises whether accompaniment shall be brandy, sherry, or liqueur. T idea of taking it alone is not entertained. It is describ as 'weakening,' 'too cold for the stomach,' and so on. N so frequently, it is to be hoped, but still often enough to of serious moment, these odd glasses of sherry, brandy-a soda, dry curaçoa, etc., are taken in the morning betw breakfast and lunch, sometimes even before breakfast. In course of time the results of these indulgences do not fail to present themselves in the nausea and retching which accompany the morning toilet, the husky forenoon voice, the want of appetite for breakfast, the vague dyspeptic symptoms which lurk about during the day."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* commends the *Lancet* for having raised its voice against this pernicious habit of tippling, but hints that the members of the medical body are to some extent responsible for the increasing indulgence among the educated and gentle of this habit. It says: "There can be no doubt in the mind of any who observe the changes of manners in good society that this very serious charge is well-founded, nor must the ladies, though the *Lancet* delicately abstains from direct allusion to them, be allowed to consider themselves exempted from its strictures or unconcerned in its warnings. Everything in modern customs tends that way—the large wine-glasses in use at all dinner-tables; the introduction of amiable alcoholic drinks; the fashion of giving claret or moselle cup as an adjunct to the five o'clock tea-table, and at the buffets of evening parties, where girls, heated with dancing or fevered with their constant round of excitement, may be seen swallowing glass after glass of these tempting and fallaciously *cool* beverages in place of the lemonade and syrups which formerly sufficed for their refreshment. But has the faculty, as it is called, nothing to answer for in promoting the present state of things? Children are now given, 'by the doctor's orders,' an amount of alcohol which would have horrified their grandmothers. The beer and port wine administered two or three times a day at first disgusts but soon becomes grateful to them. Almost every one of us may plead medical advice as the beginning of the habit. They say the modern type of disease is low; that stimulants are requisite; and that whether they prescribe chloric ether or champagne does not much signify. Perhaps not in the physical point of view, but in the moral one? Surely the temptation to the abuse of such stimulants as lavender, ether, etc., is not so great or so constantly recurring as that of wine and liqueurs, which are offered and pressed upon us wherever we go. Brandy now takes the place of sal volatile in the lady's dressing-case; and the properties of gin as a cleansing agent, applicable to everything from the gilt stopper of a scent-bottle to a lace flounce, are firmly impressed on the mind of the waiting-maid. We would never speak but with respect of the noble profession of healing, but it cannot be denied that the peculiar temptation assailing some of its more 'fashionable' members is that of following rather than leading the inclinations of their patients."

MORSON'S SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATE.

This preparation, introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox, is described as "bran, deprived of its husky or cuticular part, which is indigestible and irritating;" and is recommended for "daily administration to weakly children, especially in all cases in which phosphates are desirable, and when milk cannot be obtained, or the milk of the mother is thin and poor." It contains a large proportion of pure sugar, and may be used, instead of sugar, to mix with the food in the bottle, or with bread and milk, or spread on bread and butter. The good effects said to be produced by the use of this article are ascribed by Dr. Tilbury Fox to the phosphates and cerealin which it contains, and to the fact that these constituents are *organised* as in natural foods.

Phosphates are especially necessary to the nutrition of the young, and cerealin is one of the ferments which promote the assimilation of flesh-forming substances.

BECKETT'S SYRUP OF ORANGE AND QUININE.

This elegant preparation which has been introduced as a substitute for Orange Quinine Wine is likely to become a popular remedy. It is perfectly transparent, and has the true taste of the orange. It may be taken in conjunction with Cod-Liver Oil, and whenever Quinine is recommended. We have had some personal experience of the effects of this preparation, and have no reason to doubt the statement of its inventor, that each fluid ounce contains two grains of Howard's Quinine. The bottles are capped with the preparation of gelatine, which is gradually displacing Mr. Betts's patent metal.

MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES.

Whether pepsine or *poudre nutritive* has all the virtues that have been ascribed to it is a question which need not be discussed here. We are simply called upon to notice it as one of the popular remedies of the day. Messrs. Morson and Son have devoted special attention to this preparation, and offer it to the public in several forms. Perhaps the most elegant of these forms is the "pepsine globule," a little elastic sphere containing five grains of pure pepsine. The globules are sold in small strong bottles, which may be conveniently carried in the pockets of the dyspeptic.

Diseases Produced by Vegetable Organisms.—Professor Hannon, of the University of Brussels, has lately proved that the spores of some species of fresh water algæ, at the period of their fructification, are capable of producing intermittent fever; and the observations and researches of several eminent medical authorities lead to the belief that many other diseases to which the human frame is liable have their origin in the vegetable organisms which abound in water. Some of the spores are probably thrown off into the atmosphere, and, being drawn into the lungs, are absorbed by the blood, but by far the larger portion doubtless find their way into the stomach, and so give rise to disorders of the alimentary canal. Their tenacity is said to be so great, that the temperature of boiling water is insufficient to destroy their vitality, and even beer and bread, notwithstanding the heat to which they have been subjected, in many cases show abundant evidence of the existence of these algæ. These facts furnish a strong proof of the necessity of filtering water, whether required in large quantities for the manufacture of food or in smaller quantities for domestic purposes; and we have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to a mode of filtration which appears to furnish the best possible safeguard against the evils above described. The Main Service Filter, manufactured by the Silicated Carbon Filter Company, can be adapted to the supply-pipe of a brewery, distillery, or manufactory of any description, and thus purify all the water before entering the building. The value of such a method of purification will be appreciated by those who have ever seen the inside of a large cistern after having been used for some time without cleaning. The quantity of vegetable matter which covers the sides of such a cistern is astonishing, and one cannot wonder at disease being propagated by water kept in such a receptacle. Mere straining of water through animal charcoal is not sufficient to stop this vegetable matter, but the principle of the Silicated Carbon Filter is the employment of a porous slab cemented into a filtering vessel, an arrangement which effectually prevents the passage of any extraneous substance.—*The Artizan.*

A Trap to Catch Sunbeams.—In the optical room of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, at Paris, near a window, is an unpretending frame, containing half a dozen test-tubes filled with powders, bearing a written descriptive label by M. Becquerel. Should any one pause before this object, he need not be surprised if an attendant politely steps forward and closes the window-shutter, for darkness is required to reveal the beauties of the apparatus. The powders then exhibit in a most striking manner the phenomenon of phosphorescence, each shining with a different coloured light. A similar series of powders has been arranged for sale in a neat little box, and has been brought under our notice by Messrs. Harvey and Reynolds, of Leeds. It is called by its French makers the "Phosphoroscope," though this name has been applied to a very different instrument; but as a scientific toy it is likely to become known in England as "A Trap to Catch Sunbeams." Most of the powders are sulphides, and the brightest emanation is, probably, from the tube containing sulphide of barium. The phosphorescence may be induced by exposure to day-light for a few seconds, or to the light of a piece of magnesium wire.—*Laboratory.*

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

LONDON, JULY 15, 1867.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 42a, CANNON-STREET, E.C. ; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The Subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

POST OFFICE ORDERS.—Post Office Orders to be made payable at the General Post Office to the Publisher, WILLIAM CANNING, who is alone authorized to receive accounts.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

	£	s.	d.
One Page	4	0	0
Half ditto	2	10	0
Quarter ditto	1	10	0

Special Rates for Wrapper, and the pages preceding and following literary matter.

The above Scale of Charges will be subject to a discount of 10 per cent. upon Six, and 20 per cent. upon Twelve insertions—*if paid in advance.*

	£	s.	d.
Seven Lines and under	0	4	6
Every additional Line	0	0	6

Advertisements of Assistants Wanting Situations (not exceeding 12 words) inserted at a nominal charge of 1s. each.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published on the Fifteenth of every month, except when that date falls upon a Sunday, when it is published on the preceding day. It is regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

Everything intended for insertion in the current Month must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers' and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until 9 A.M. on the morning previous to publication.

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION.

NOT long ago our comic contemporary, *Fun*, amused its readers by a series of "Topsy-turvy Papers," in which historical events, popular legends, and accepted scientific doctrines were ingeniously inverted. The present position of the great question of Pharmaceutical Legislation is almost as bewildering as one of these clever essays.

The Festival of the United Society has been held in Manchester, the very city which was at one time regarded by the Executive Committee as the centre of disaffection. Mr. Buott is now fighting on the side of his old enemies the Pharmaceutical Council, and the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, who were once looked upon as the great obstacles to any extension of the Pharmacy Act are now lecturing the younger members of their body on the evil results of an exclusive policy. Happily, the present topsy-turvey condition of things is very promising and not a subject for ridicule.

It is particularly gratifying to us to find that the leaders of the Pharmaceutical and United Societies have at last come to a proper understanding, for we have consistently maintained that such an understanding was a necessary preliminary to effective legislation.

Though the wise policy of the Pharmaceutical Council was endorsed by the Society at the annual meeting, there are certain members who strongly object to the proposal to allow registered chemists and druggists to share the privileges of membership. The chief arguments of these malcontents are ably answered by the letter of one of the founders, which we print in another column, and by the following communication addressed to the Editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* by one of the earliest advocates of a liberal and comprehensive legislative measure :—

"Sir,—Having on former occasions taken a somewhat prominent part in the discussion of pharmaceutical politics, I feel that I ought not now to neglect publicly expressing the satisfaction with which I view the general tenour of the bill now before the Society. I have not hesitated, in the organ of the outsiders, to attack what I conceived to be one-sided views of its contributors, and I should not now refrain from protesting against anything like selfish or narrow-minded policy on the part of our own members. Self-interest has been much too prominent in the letters of several of your recent correspondents. The question 'how it affects me' is one unworthy of being introduced into the consideration of any measure for the public good.

"Our Society would lose all title to public respect if its object were the protection of its members against competition. And any member who makes the attainment of the three titular letters M. P. S. the object of his study and examination, is little more worthy of their distinction than they who wish to enjoy the same without the attainment of that knowledge the possession of which these letters are supposed to indicate.

"The first object of the Society should be the reduction, into one concrete body, of all dealers in dangerous drugs, with the view to the subsequent regulation of their proceedings in accordance with the requirements of public safety. And the first element of these regulations will of necessity be the requirement of an education of such degree and kind as will enable the dealer to carry on his business with all possible safety to the public. The reservation of the title M. P. S. to those who have earned it by their attainments, though abstractly desirable, is an object not to be compared with the reservation of the right to sell dangerous drugs, to those who have proved their knowledge of materia medica.

"I am glad to hear that the Society at its late meeting did not commit itself to anything which is narrow-minded or illiberal. For my own part I should feel that any efforts which I have hitherto made for the good of the Society would be degraded if I were now to make the Society in any way subservient to my personal interests.

I am, yours, &c.,

BARNARD S. PROCTOR."

With the support of such men as Proctor, Brady, Ince, and Carteighe, the founders of the Society will easily overcome the opposition of those who are unwilling to risk the loss of a temporary distinction for the elevation of the entire body of chemists and druggists.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN LONDON.

WHILST the attempt is being made to elevate the positio of the chemist and druggist by legislative protection agains ignorant competition, certain members of the body woul appear to be actuated by the desire to degrade the calling t the level of mere huckstering. Though it is impossible t fix a tariff for drugs and chemicals which shall be adapted t every neighbourhood, there is a strong line of demarcatio between fair prices and "cutting prices." The prices which medicines are retailed must be sufficiently high, any rate, to enable the chemist to maintain a respectab position. The demand for medicine is necessarily limite People take it simply because they want it, not because it cheap. The profits on its sale ought therefore greatly exceed those resulting from the sale of ordinary commoditie

Moreover, such profits ought to include a proper remuneration for the knowledge acquired by long and expensive training. If the chemist and druggist cannot be termed a professional man, his calling must certainly be admitted to approach very closely to a learned profession, and his emoluments ought to be far higher than those appertaining to mere shopkeeping. The skill required in dispensing a mixture is far beyond that required for selling a pound of tea or sugar.

The question of "cutting prices" is suggested to us by a handbill which has been issued by a chemist in Hoxton, who describes his establishment as "the cheapest house in London." From this handbill we learn that the prices charged for drugs and preparations at this Hoxton emporium are about one-half the usual charges made by chemists who care to maintain the respectability of their craft. Thus two ounces of castor or cod-liver oil may be obtained for 3d.; a black draught and blue pill for 4d.; one dozen pil. cochiæ for 1d.; four ounces of pure glycerine for 9d.; a dozen quinine pills for 4d.; a bottle of quinine wine for 8d.; a yard of adhesive plaister for a shilling, &c.

All these articles are guaranteed to be the "most genuine" that can be obtained. We learn further that physician's prescriptions are correctly dispensed at about one-half the usual charges, and that patent medicine of every description, usually sold at one shilling and three halfpence, are supplied at this establishment at one shilling.

With such prices a chemist and druggist cannot hope to rise much above the level of the starved apothecary in "Romeo and Juliet," to whom the following words were addressed: —

> "Famine is in thy cheeks,
> Need and oppression starveth in thine eyes,
> Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back;
> The world is not thy friend nor the world's law."

Though we have not seen this Hoxton establishment, we conclude that it bears the same relation to a well-appointed pharmacy that a costermonger's barrow bears to a west-end fruiterer's shop. The wares obtained from it are undoubtedly cheap, and probably those who have been induced to purchase them have discovered that they are at once cheap and nasty.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

THE FRENCH CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL DISPLAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE display of chemical and pharmaceutical products in the French half of the Universal Exhibition building is an exceedingly fine one, far exceeding in variety and excellence anything that is shown by any other nation. The way, too, in which the courts devoted to this interesting division of the products of labour are arranged and decorated, is also worthy of all praise. With precisely similar means at our command, we have contrived to turn our portion of the building devoted to Class 44 into a dismal, dark, ugly strip, inside whose precincts visitors appear to dread to enter. The French, on the contrary, have made their courts light and pleasant; their cases are uniform in design like ours, but instead of being made in lugubrious black and gold, they are constructed of light-coloured oak. The French seem, however, to have suffered quite as much as our own exhibitors from the bad workmanship of their cabinetmakers, for the appearance of many of the finest products displayed is utterly marred by the dust and dirt with which they are covered.

Entering the court from the Rue de Flandres, one of the radial passages of the building, we first notice on the left the fine display of M. Menier which appears very justly to have been given the place of honour on the present occasion. This exhibition includes a large number of most interesting products, some of industrial interest, others only interesting to the scientific chemist. To the pharmacist the most remarkable object will undoubtedly be some crystals of strychnine, of a size hitherto unattempted. One set of crystals, which are large enough to create a sensation in any market in which they are shown, are labelled *"petit cristaux,"* but side by side are some which are fully as thick as an ordinary pencil, and which truly deserve the title of *"grand cristaux."* Some crystals of codeine and erythrite are also of enormous size. The crystals of valerianate of quinine, too, far exceed in size anything of the kind that we are used to in England. In fact, M. Menier seems to have made it his special object to produce all the organic products he exhibits in larger crystals than have yet been seen. The series of opium alkaloids is very fine, especially the morphine, which is in very large crystals. Amongst the other alkaloids and their congeners we find igasurine, brucine, cocaine—from coca-leaves, we presume—amydaline (?) phloridzin, cubebin, and piperin—the latter not a very fine specimen. M. Menier shows several of the rarer metals, such as tungsten, glucinum, manganese, and uranium; also two small and poor specimens of crystallized sodium and potassium, and specimens of artificial crystallized peroxide of iron, prepared by H. St. Claire Deville's process. Above these beautiful specimens are ranged a series of purely pharmaceutical products, such as dried extracts, etc.

Passing along the wall cases, and still keeping to the left, we come to some titrated opium extracts of different strengths, each containing the equivalent of so many millegrammes of morphine to the gramme of extract, shown by Adrian. He also shows epispastic paper and Ernest Hart's eye-wafers. Roze shows oil of peppermint, and then we come to a number of exhibitors who seem to think that capsules and lozenges are amongst the most important pharmaceutical manufactures. A few very poor scale preparations are shown by Mirancourt, a remark that will apply to all those shown by the French. It seems singular that they should all be so very inelegant in appearance, no pains apparently having been taken to produce them in large scales.

A little further on we come to the display of Berjot, of Caen, whose dried extracts and flowers excited such interest in the Exhibition of 1862. Some dried violets, tussilago, and hemlock are particularly fine. The dried extracts are prepared in vacuo, the evaporation being continued to perfect dryness. They are presented in the form of light, porous, spongy, brown or buff, oblong matter, and look more like dried froth than anything else. They are contained in bottles, the stoppers of which are provided with a kind of cell for the reception of lime, chloride of calcium, or some such siccative, in order that any moisture entering the bottle may be immediately absorbed. In fact, they are so hygroscopic in their nature, that without some precaution of this kind it would be impossible to retain them long in their primary condition. There are several exhibitors of extract of liquorice close by M. Berjot's case.

Dorvault shows some excellent valerianate of quinine in large crystals, also hypophosphite of magnesia, iodhydrargyrate of potash, and permanganate of potash; some citrate of magnesia, much discoloured owing to its having been crystallized on an iron or copper wire; some enormous crystals of nitrate of strontia, and some very bad iodide of cadmium.

Winzback shows some good dried flowers of the mallow and other plants.

Passing onwards by the side of an immense number of cases filled with soap and candles, we arrive at the end of the left side of the court, and after stopping for a moment to admire some very fine samples of gelatine shown by various exhibitors, we cross over to the right side. Here we find some splendid golden green masses of "Violet de Paris," one of the latest discovered and most beautiful of the aniline dyes, with specimens of silk dyed with it. These masses originally formed part of a block weighing about 150 kilogrammes, but which for some reason or other has been broken. "Violet de Paris" is formed by heating methylaniline in suitable proportions with sodium and chlorate of potash. One of the central cases close by contains some splendid specimens of rosaniline and its salts. At the top of the case is a magnificent crystallization of the hydrochlorate of this base, recalling to our recollection the glorics of Messrs. Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson's display in 1862. Beneath are ranged bottles containing crystalline specimens of many of the aniline colourific bases. Hofmann's violet, methybrosaniline, is also shown.

Again, passing onwards for a considerable distance, we come to Camus's specimens of acetate of lead. They are in fine white crystalline masses, the crystals being somewhat small, and not always very perfect. This exhibitor also displays verdigris and sulphate of copper of excellent quality. Fournier, Laguy & Co. show a similarly good collection of acetic acid and acetates. Next to them come the Mining Company of Bouxviller, who show some fine crystallizations of alum and red and yellow prussiates, sulphate of iron, and Salzburg vitriol—double sulphate of copper and iron. Girard Vue and Bourgeois Rocques show some more good specimens of acetic acid and acetates. Farget shows some good alum and some rough sulphate of iron. Pommier exhibits sulphate of alumina in cakes of brilliant whiteness and apparently non-deliquescent, for the use of paper makers. The deliquescence of the sulphate of alumina is said to be obviated by the addition of a certain amount of powdered chalk, which in no way interferes with its value.

A few more cases brings us to Armet de Lisle's fine display of quinine salts. This celebrated firm has not adopted the plan pursued by their English rivals, Messrs. Howards & Sons, in exhibiting, but simply show a few quinine preparations in large bottles. Dubois also shows good quinine salts, the valerianate of quinine being particularly fine. They also, in common with many others, show nitrate of bismuth in little conical masses similar to those adopted by fine colour makers. Amongst many other objects of interest, they show sesquichloride of carbon in good crystals. Jules Thomas is another exhibitor of quinine and its salts. He also shows lozenges and chocolate pastilles containing definite amounts of the alkaloid—a somewhat novel form for its administration. Mulaton & Co. show citric and tartaric acids of fair quality, but not so beautifully crystallised as the specimens contributed by Messrs. Howards. Desaspringalles & Moreau show phenic acid, which seems of good quality, but has become discoloured by the sun. Moulin shows some stalactites of cyanide of potassium of dazzling whiteness. Rousseau, whose fame as a preparer of fine chemicals is world-wide, shows, amongst a host of other products too numerous for us to examine in detail, a fine crystallization of metallic sodium, metallic chromium and cobalt, and some splendid isolated crystals of chrome alum. Poulenc & Wittman show permanganate of potash in crystals several inches long; also a fine crystallization of chloride of barium. Lamoureux & Gendrot exhibit some excellent *ferrum redactum*, some quinine salts rather buff in their tone of colour, some iodide of potassium that is quite pink, and some meconine crystals of the same colour. An old house like this surely ought to have made a better show. Matthieu Plessy, too, an old-established house, also makes but a poor display. The Paris Gas Company, who, it appears are also chemical manufacturers, exhibit a number of products of the distillation of coal, such as phenic acid—a very bad specimen—naphthalin, ammonia, benzine, &c. Chouillou & Co. show some good potash and soda, as do also their neighbours, the Dieuze Saltworks Company. The Chauny and St. Gobain Company also contribute good specimens of the alkalies and their salts. Fourcade & Co., amongst other rough chemicals, show hyposulphite and phosphate of soda. The latter salt is prepared by a new process, the invention of M. Boblyne. A mixture of ordinary phosphate of lime and iron ore are burned on the floor of a reverberatory furnace, and the resulting phosphate of iron is mixed with sulphate of soda and a small portion of charcoal, and again roasted, the result being phosphate of soda and sulphide of iron and sodium. The latter salt being insoluble, it only remains to lixiviate and crystallize to obtain phosphate of soda of a very high quality. The double sulphide of iron and sodium is then roasted; sulphate of soda—to be used in commencing another operation—and oxide of iron remain behind, the sulphurous acid flying off being, of course, utilized in the manufacture of oil of vitriol.

THE CODEX.*

VII.

PHARMACY OF THE CODEX.

BY JOHN WATTS.

Pommades, Cérats, Onguents.—Although the constitution of these three compounds is sufficiently definite to admit of a clear distinction in the application of the above terms, they are nevertheless in practice very frequently confounded together, so that many of the officinal pommades are found in commerce assuming improperly the name of ointments. A little attention, however, to the exact composition of each will in all cases enable one to decide immediately whether any preparation is classed, correctly or not, under its respective head. The basis of the *Cérat* consists of a mixture of wax and oil, to which sometimes, though rarely, spermaceti is added. The *Pommade* is composed of lard, plain or benzoinated, either with or without the components of the Cerate, while the *Onguent* contains, in addition to the three foregoing substances, a considerable proportion of some resinous ingredient. Thus, while Adeps is never to be found in the Cerate, it is always present in the Pommade; and in like manner, while resin is never in a pommade, it is absolutely essential to the formation of an Ointment.

A considerable analogy exists between these chapters and the corresponding fatty preparations of Ph. Br., in many cases the difference referring to the proportion only; but we must except such preparations as *Cérat à la Rose, Cold Cream*, and *Pommade de Concombres*, which, though frequently made by the pharmaceutist, are not generally supposed to exist in a national pharmacopœia.

The Codex prepares no ointments from organic alkaloids such as Atropine or Veratria, neither are Ung. Gallæ, Sabinæ, or White Precipitate included among its formulæ. It is also important to notice that the Ointment of Red Oxide of Mercury, being prepared with Pommade Rosat, will be coloured red by the alkanet contained in the latter, the presence of the otto of rose tends rather to its preservation than otherwise.

The *Pommade Mercurielle* (Ung. Hydrarg.) will be found of the usual strength, 1 in 2; but the wax ordered is invariably replaced by twice its weight of suet, and the detailed directions never practically followed. M. Verrier states that the glycerate of starch will effect the extinction of the mercury in less than three hours, if such be correct, the subject is worth further investigation.

Cérat Saturné. ℞ Plumbi Subacet . 1 Cerati Galeni . 9 M	*Ung. Plumbi Acetatis, Ph. Br.* 1 in 38
Pommade de Carb. de Plomb. .. 1 in 6	.. *Ung. Plumbi Carb.* 1 in 8
Pommade d'Iodide de Potass. .. 1 in 9	.. *Ung. Pot. Iodidi.* 1 in 8¾
Pommade de Protoiod. de Mercure. .. 1 in 21	.. *Ung. Hydrarg. Deutoiodid.* 1 in 28½

The *Pommade Citrine* is weaker than the Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. P.B., in the proportion of 3 to 5. The mercury being dissolved in the acid without heat, it contains a much larger proportion of protosalt; and since the acid liquor is added to the oils, where the latter are partially cooled, the pommade is nearly colourless, and exceedingly hard; in fact, it is customary, as soon as it has entirely cooled, to divide it off into small cubes. The *P. Nitrique*, which is a similar preparation to the P. Citrine, but without the mercury, is now almost obsolete.

Pommade d'Oxyde Rouge de Mercure. .. 1 in 16	*Ung. Hyd. Nit. Ox., Ph. Br.* 1 in 8
Pommade d'Oxyde de Zinc.	.. *Ung. Zinci.* 1 in 6½
1 in 10	
Pommade Stibiée. .. .. 1 in 4	.. *Ung Antim. Tart.* 1 in 5

Potions, Loochs.—Although the word "Potion" is translated in some works by "Draught," it is, notwithstanding, more properly rendered by "Mixture," since it agrees with this latter preparation both in constitution and strength, and in being administered to the patient only by the spoonful. As before noticed, it closely resembles the Apozème in its general characters, but is a stronger preparation, often containing opium and alcoholic tinctures, which are never to be found in the Apozème.

---

* Continued from page 96.

It will be understood, therefore, that the Potion is an energetic medicine, perfectly capable of being administered efficiently by itself; nevertheless, it is often used in common with the Looch, as a vehicle for certain other remedies, such as Ipecacuanha, Kermès mineral, etc. etc. But the physician frequently prescribes a vehicle for the Potion itself—an infusion or decoction, sometimes omitting to fix the strength for the preparation of these latter. Since the proportions mentioned under Tisanes are not sufficiently powerful, the Codex has inserted the proportions to be employed in such a case:—

For leaves and flowers, 2 parts to the 100 water.
,, woods, stems, roots, 1 ,, 100 ,,

always excepting very active or poisonous substances, such as Belladonna, Digitalis, Sabine, etc.

When the Potion partakes of the nature of an emulsion, and becomes opaque and mucilaginous, it is termed a *Looch*, or Linctus;* thus both emulsion of sweet almonds, and the oil suspended with mucilage or white of egg, come under this head as well as any other similar preparation of a mild nature; but a distinctive place is assigned in the Codex to more active emulsions, as those prepared with Resin of Jalap, Scammony, or Castor Oil. Loochs seldom contain alcohol in any form, and are sometimes prepared of such a consistence so as only just to preserve their fluidity.

The weight of the Potion and Looch varies from 2 to 10 oz.; perhaps 5 oz. is most general. The proportion of sweetening ingredient is 1 to 2 for 3 to 4 of the vehicle.

Looch Blanc. Sweet almonds, 30; Bitter ditto, 2.
Sugar, 30; Gum Tragacanth, ½; Orange fl. water, 10.
Distilled water, 120. Make an emulsion.

Looch Diacode.—To 15 parts of the above "Looch blanc" add 3 parts of syrup of poppies (diacode).

Poudres Composées.—The compound powders present nothing new as regards peculiarities of preparation, neither can they be generally considered as an important class, since Dentrifrices and mixtures for the Gazogène constitute half their bulk. However, we find two well-known powders among them—Poudre Antimoniale and Poudre de Dower (*sic*), the former prepared precisely according to the Ph. Br. Dover's Powder differs in composition from our own; but, says the Codex, "custom has sanctioned the employment of the following formula in France, though it contains ext. opii instead of crude opium, and though the powder is nearly twice as active as the English formula."

Among the compound powders, we find no representative of Gregory's Powder or Pulvis Cretæ Co.

Sirops.—However strongly our own national tastes in the question of syrups, may tend to the omission of such preparations from among our officinal formulæ, it is very evident that a decidedly opposite tendency must exist in a Pharmacopœia, which dedicates to the syrups alone more than 100 of its formulæ, and which can afford to bestow so much care and attention in the production of palatable and elegant preparations. Of all the galenicals contained in the French Codex, none are in such constant demand as the syrups; they are employed to give flavour, colour, or consistence to almost every medicine, and are to be found in almost every magistral formula. We cannot be surprised, then, at the prominent position they occupy, or that their manufacture should be treated with some minuteness of detail.

With these ends in view, we find three different processes employed:—

1. Simple solution in the cold, and filtration through paper.
2. Solution with heat, clarification with albumen, and filtration through flannel.
3. Distillation, with subsequent treatment of the residue.

The first of these methods is employed whenever the syrup is to be prepared from some distilled water, such as Orange flower or Cherry laurel; in such cases no heat is applied, but it should affect the flavour of the water, and double refined sugar being used, simple filtration through paper will prove sufficient clarification.

The second method is too generally known to require explanation, but the last is peculiar to the Codex, being used in the preparation of some of its more compound syrups. A portion of water or alcohol having been first distilled from the ingredients, the residue in the retort is submitted to pressure, and the sugar dissolved in the clarified liquor; when this syrup has been brought to the required density by boiling, and has partially cooled, the previously distilled product is then added.

We may mention here a method of clarification now introduced into the Codex, which was some years since proposed by Desmarest. A quantity of unglazed paper is thoroughly disintegrated in a vessel of water, the water strained off, and the mass of paper diffused through the hot syrup to be clarified; the whole being now thrown upon a flannel strainer, the syrup will be found to pass through perfectly clear. The action is mechanical, for the paper, in settling upon the cloth, constitutes a true filter, through which syrup will run without any difficulty. It must be acknowledged, however, that with the highly complex syrups, containing from ten to twenty ingredients, this method does not answer so perfectly, owing to their great viscidity. The object originally intended, was to obviate the use of albumen with those syrups containing astringent matters, since these forming with the albumen, insoluble combinations, trouble the syrup, and impede clarification. In a few cases, to avoid clarifying mucilaginous syrups, as syr. acaciæ, althææ, etc., simple syrup instead of sugar is added to the clear vegetable infusion, and the whole evaporated down, till it reaches the required specific gravity.

This density is adjusted in the Codex, with a nicety bordering upon refinement; it varies according to the syrup from 1·26 (30° Baumé) to 1·3 (38°B) at a boiling temperature; and from 1·32 (35° B) to 1·37 (39° B) at 15° C.

The proportions, as near as they can be calculated, being for aqueous syrups, water 500, sugar 1,000; for acidulous do., or juice of fruits, 500 : 875; for vinous do., 500 : 800. This care in adjusting the strength is especially necessary in the syrups of cinchona, jalap, and ipecacuanha, which are proverbially unstable. Heterogeneity in composition is another characteristic of the officinal syrups, almost any article in the Materia Medica being capable of exhibition in this form, by mixing with a proportion of simple syrup. Ether, prussic acid, perchloride of iron, sulphide of sodium, are administered in this way.

Sirop de Diacode. (δια, cum. κωδη cap. papav.)
℞, Ext. Opii 7¾ grains.
Aquæ Distill. 1 drm.
Syrup Simpl. 35 ozs. by weight. M.

3½ fluid ozs. (4½ oz. by weight) contain 1 gr. of ext. opii = 2 grs. of crude opium. This syrup, of definite strength, replaces the ever varying Syr. Papav. Alb.; it must not, however, be confounded with

Sirop d'Opium, which, though prepared in the same way, is exactly four times the strength. 3½ fluid *drachms* contain ½ gr. of ext. opii = 1 gr. of crude opium.

Sirop de Karabé. To 100 parts of the above syrup of extract of opium, add ½ part of spirit of amber. This spirit is the watery liquid, which distils over when amber is submitted to destructive distillation; it consists of a dilute solution of succinic acid, acetic acid, and empyreumatic oil. It is employed as an antispasmodic, and is supposed to be of some efficacy in the treatment of convulsions in infants during dentition.

Sirop d'Ipécac Co. Sirop de Desessartz.—This preparation is much used in hooping cough, but it contains no opium.

The following syrups are made by dissolving the active principle in a little water, and adding simple syrup:—

Sirop de Codéine .	7 fl. drs.	contain	1 grain.	
,, *Morphine*	3½ fl. oz.	,,	,,	(hydrochlorate.)
,, *Quinine*	2 drs. 48 ♏	,,	,,	(sulphate.)
,, *Strychnine*	7 fl. ozs.	,,	,,	(sulphate.)
,, *d'acide Prussique*	2 drs. 48♏		,,	of a 10 per ct. acid.

Sucs Végétaux.—Two classes of vegetable juices are comprised under this chapter—"Sucs Aqueux Extractifs," furnished principally by the leaves of herbaceous plants, and "Sucs Acides," derived solely from ripe or nearly ripe fruits; the latter, though by far the most numerous, belong rather to the department of the confectioner than to the pharmaceutist. Neither do the former class of juices bear much relation to the Succi with which we are acquainted, since they are yielded by such plants as Chicory, Chervil, Watercress, and Red Cabbage, which have no great repute in England as medicinal agents. The "Succi" of the Ph. Br. are far more accurately represented by the "Alcoolature," since the latter is sometimes prepared by adding a volume of alcohol to the expressed juice. No attempt is made to preserve these neutral juices; they are generally prepared in the evening, filtered during the night, and sent out the following morning; but the sucs acides may be kept, after clarifying them, by permitting a slight fermentation to take place, and subsequent treatment by the method of Appert, as modified by M. Gay. This consists in filling strong bottles with the juice, inserting good corks, and immersing them in a vessel full of cold water, which is then brought to the boiling point, and maintained at that temperature for a quarter of an hour; on cooling, the bottles are removed, and the corks covered with resin. The process answers well, though some of the bottles are apt to burst.

---

* The Codex renders it in Latin thus, "Look."

Tisanes, or Medicated Drinks, are preparations effected principally by infusion, containing only a very small proportion of ingredient, and that generally not of a very active nature, from which circumstance they may be taken *ad libitum*, without practically interfering with any course of medicine that it may be necessary to continue at the same time. Owing to their great popularity, which rivals even that of the syrups, the number is legion, and their variation infinite; the recipes given in the Codex are therefore rather to exemplify style and strength than to necessitate adherence to any officinal formula. As a specimen of a Tisane, Barley-water and Linseed-tea are every-day examples; while, at the same time, such fluids as weak Mucilage, Whey, and Lemonades are also included by the Codex under this head.

A true Tisane never contains but one medicinal ingredient, but liquorice-root, honey, or syrup are ordered to be added if desired; when compound, they more properly fall under the designation of Apozèmes. The following is an analysis of the proportions usually employed, the nature of the material determining the strength:--

For roots, 1 oz. to 50 oz. of water (by weight); for umbelliferous fruits, ½ oz. to 50 oz. ditto; for weak and only slightly odorous leaves and flowers, ½ oz. to 50 oz. ditto; for more active and strongly flavoured ditto, ¼ to 50 oz. ditto. The Tisane is often administered warm when it is desired to induce a sudorific action of the skin.

Vins et Vinaigres. The Codex still continues to prepare eighteen "vins," notwithstanding that experience has shown the many disadvantages attending the use of wine as a general pharmaceutic menstruum, both from its indefinite strength and liability to alteration when charged with vegetable extractive; however, it wisely endeavours to remedy these constitutional defects both by the judicious selection of the wine, and by macerating the ingredients in alcohol previous to extraction, as originally suggested by Parmentier. Nevertheless, it errs in the employment of red wine for the preparation of "vin de quinquina" (cinchona); there forms gradually an insoluble lake, composed of tannin, quinine, cinchonine, and colouring matter, and thus, instead of adding to the tonic effect of the wine, both principles are reciprocally destroyed.

The compound formulæ are generally prepared with white wine,' while Malaga and Madeira (vins généreux, rich in sugar and alcohol,) are specially ordered for those most prone to change by long keeping. It must not be supposed that the terms "white" and "red" at all necessitate in France the employment of port and sherry.

Vin Emétique.	*Vinum Antimoniale*, Ph. Br.
Contains about 1½ gr. to the oz.	Contains 2 grs. to the oz.
Vin Ferrugineux.	*Vinum Ferri Cit*
℞ Ferri Am. Cit. . . 1	℞ Ferri Am. Cit. . 160 grs.
Vini Malaga . . . 200	Vini Aurant . . 1 pint.
2½ grs. in the oz.	8 grs. in the oz.

White wine vinegar has been substituted for the red wine ditto of the former Codex in the preparation of the "vinaigres." It is to be of such a strength that 100 grs. will saturate 8 grs. of anhydrous carbonate of soda; and of sp. gr. 1·019.

Out of nine formulæ four are intended for aromatic vinegars, one for raspberry ditto, and one for use as a cosmetic; among the aromatics is a reproduction of the celebrated "Four Thieves' Vinegar," formerly in great repute as an antiseptic.

Vinaigre Scillitique . .	Acet. Scillæ Ph. Br.
1 to 12	1 to 8 nearly.

We have purposely omitted to notice Pulpes, Huiles et Graisses, Emulsions, Mucilages, Résines, etc., Capsules, Suppositoires, Cataplasmes, Escharotiques, Fomentations, etc., simply because they require no explanation to the English pharmaceutist. Besides these, there are a few dietetic articles, such as Bouillons, Gelées, Pâtes, Conserves, and Chocolats, the formulæ for which are, in some cases, intended to combine an alimentary with a medicinal effect. The "Bouillons" are broths prepared with chicken, veal, frog, turtle, and snail; they are not concentrated, nor do they bear any relationship to the the extract of beef now so largely consumed in England.

This brings to a close our examination of the "Pharmacy of the Codex;" at the same time, we feel it impossible to conclude without first adding our testimony in support of the argument, that French Pharmacy, as evidenced by the Codex, is fully equal to the standard of the present day. That such formulæ as those for Theriaca, Dioscordium, etc., should undoubtedly be discarded from an enlightened Pharmacopœia, we have no hesitation in asserting; nevertheless, we are not entirely ignorant of the reasons which influenced the Commission in retaining them;' there appears to be a certain demand for them in France, for which reason it is essential that there be recognised formulæ;*' at all events, their presence by no means invalidates or deteriorates from the excellence of others. And with respect to the dietetic preparations, and articles of confectionery, we may say, that owing to the restrictions placed upon the practice of Pharmacy in France, it may be found necessary to include such preparations as the above, in order to render the trade sufficiently remunerative. But the direct proof of the question, however, lies in the evidence afforded by the investigation of this section of the work. The very precautions which we are instructed to take in carrying out certain processes, distinctly show that they have been founded not upon theory only, but after practical work; and though in many cases it might be possible to make a cheaper article, or one more in accordance with our national taste, by following our own processes, it is practically impossible to produce a better or more efficient medicine than that yielded by the formula of the Codex. The insertion in its Materia Medica of nearly all those new remedies which have become fairly established show that the researches of modern authorities have not been disregarded; the introduction of volumetric analysis for the accurate adjustment of its strengths; the regulation of such strength for the exhibition of an uniform dose, and the attempt at assimilation of conflicting formulæ, are all more than sufficient evidence to prove, that whatever we may choose to consider as the proper standard to which Pharmacy should attain, the Codex is in no way behind anything that has at present been produced.

We trust, however, that ere another decade has revolved, when the Commission shall again sit in revision of the work, that the present opinion, in reckoning the importance of a remedy by the number of years it may chance to have existed, will have passed away, and the official sanction attached to such formulæ only as have in view if not a special, at least a definite remedial object. By such means, worthless medicines will gradually die a natural death, while those which sustain the test of the touchstone of experience, will stand forth, apparently possessing greater vigour, simply because they are no longer trammelled and obscured by gigantic formulæ, or surrounded by a crowd of useless remedies, the offspring of ignorance and superstition.

SCIENCE IN THE SENATE.†

Some years ago, the Earl of Derby amused the public by declaring that he was born in a pre-scientific era. The present House of Commons might, with equal truth, be said, not only to have been born in a pre-scientific era, but also to have been nursed, to have lived, and to be about to die in one. We might venture fearlessly to assert that no parliamentary candidate ever yet put forward on the hustings, as his leading qualification—after the manner of those whose names are written on the sheets hung up in Burlington House—the fact that he was deeply attached to science, and anxious to promote its progress. Had any one ever been elected on such a cry, he would assuredly have found himself in an uncongenial sphere when he took his seat at Westminster. Of course, there are in the House a few eminent men, who, even if they have no scientific predilections, enjoy a culture broad enough to enable them to appreciate the gathering force of science—who are scientific in spirit, though not in the letter. There are also a larger number of men who delight in this or that scientific hobby—who worship in the Temple of Science, though only in the outermost Court of the Gentiles. And there is the great body of country gentlemen, who have wandered into the paths of science by the byways of drainage and manures, who vote themselves scientific on the strength of a fondness for agricultural chemistry, though their science is very often hardly more than a fretful obedience to Liebig's dicta, tempered by a faith in Dr. Voelcker, and kept from extravagance by a respect for Mr. Lawes. But as to all matters of real science, the great mass of the House of Commons care for none of these things, or, if they do care at all, care on the wrong side, for they have been led by a narrow experience into thinking that the progress of science is indissolubly connected with big lecture halls, and that its advocates spend their time in scheming expensive jobs. It is not too much to say that our legislature look upon science with indifference, if not with suspicion; that their tone of mind, their habits, and ways of thinking are altogether foreign to the ideas which form the daily mental bread of our leading scientific men.

---

* *Vide* "Opium" in Bouchardat's "Manuel de Matière Médicale."

† Extracted from *The Laboratory* of June 29.

It is obviously the duty, not only of every follower of science, but also of every intelligent citizen, to do his best to remedy this state of things. We might appeal to the politician, on the ground that progress in the art of government is itself in no little measure dependent on a free and plenteous development of even the inorganic, certainly of the organic, branches of science. To say nothing of the material interests of the industrial arts, and of the questions belonging to them, which are daily increasing in urgency and importance, or of the many matters relating to professions which rest on a scientific basis, or of the national economy and hygiene, there is in the vast and pressing subject of national education reason enough and to spare why the claims of science should receive a generous consideration from any future House of Commons. The problem how to plant some little learning, and, what is still more essential, to awaken a desire for further knowledge, in our fearfully ignorant masses, always one of the utmost importance, has, through recent political changes, suddenly acquired an alarming urgency. And it is a problem which cannot successfully be treated in any one-sided manner. The schooling of the poor is bound with close bonds to the schooling of the rich; the former can never be taught at all until the latter are taught well. All attempts to establish a system of national education will inevitably fail until those who would fain teach have themselves learnt what is meant by learning. Before we can expect to teach the pauper, we must change and better our methods of teaching the peer. Nor can we look for any real harvest from a widespread and, f necessary, forced tuition, unless we see that the seed is good, living germ, and not dry, lifeless husk. It is vain to expect moral results from increased knowledge if we deprive the scholar of the training to intellectual rectitude, which is pre-eminently afforded by a scientific education. It is, moreover, the crowning feature of real, though not sham, science, that even a little of it, really taught, has, in proportion, a beneficial effect. It is the knowledge, above all others, which it is the least dangerous to taste, provided that the ip be taken at a true spring. A little real science is by far the least hurtful of all kinds of little learning.

Desirable as it may seem to infuse a scientific spirit into ur imperial senate, the way to achieve this result is by no means obvious. The suggestion which most naturally occurs s, to send into Parliament some of our most distinguished *vans*; but a little reflection will show the inutility of such course, even were it practicable. It would be cruel to take way our best men from the labours they have marked out or themselves, labours broken, as they are even now, by ultifarious calls. What follower of science, moreover, ould like to see such a man as Huxley wasting his strength n the solid phalanx of prejudice that is gathered in St. tephen's, or trying in vain to sleep in his seat while some all representative droned out a stumbling speech? In such an assembly, too, the purely scientific man would always speak under the disadvantage of being supposed to speak always in the interests of his own calling. But there is, indeed, no necessity for men of science to turn politicians. What is wanted is, that politicians who happen also to be real men of science, not riders of hobbies, but men thoroughly imbued with the true spirit of science, men knowing its value and also its wants, its strength, and also its limitations, should be returned to the House as frequently as possible. The House does not want philosophers, does not want men of science, and probably would never listen to them if they were to be found there. But strong men, who had gained the ear of the House by the exhibition of so-called business qualities, might often administer to it a very large dose of science, such as would produce an effect almost before the members knew what they had swallowed.

A few men of this stamp, working upon a more liberal appreciation of scientific education in the country at large, might produce marvellous changes in a very short period of time.

DR. FRANKLAND ON LONDON GAS.

THE course of six lectures on coal gas recently delivered by Professor Frankland at the Royal Institution, and printed at length in the columns of our weekly contemporary, the *Laboratory*, concludes with the following protest against the bad quality of London gas:—

"What, then, is our position in this great and wealthy city with regard to the supply of gas—in this the metropolis of the country, which annually yields such vast quantities of the finest gas-coals in the world, and sends these coals half round the earth to illuminate the cities of other nations? An inspection of the table I have just referred to fails to convince me that we are fairly and considerately treated in this respect. Perhaps as consumers we are rather partial in the matter; but still we are entitled to be heard from our point of view. To obtain the light with which the inhabitant of Edinburgh or Glasgow illuminates his drawing-room, we have to burn double the amount of gas, and to have the atmosphere of our drawing-rooms contaminated with double the heat and moisture, and many times the amount of sulphurous acid. Some sixteen years ago I examined analytically and photometrically the gas supply of the metropolis, and I have no hesitation in saying that it was better then than now. How is this to be accounted for? Has invention, which has been so busy in improving other manufactures, left that of gas untouched? By no means. Improved retorts, exhausters, and purifying processes have been brought forward in abundance. Have, then, the gas companies disregarded these improvements? By no means. Whenever the improvement promised to reduce the cost of the manufacture of gas, they have eagerly adopted it. Thus, within the time I have just mentioned, they have revolutionised their process of purification, having adopted a method which greatly decreases the cost of that purification, and increases the volume of the gas, but which reduces its illuminating power by 11 per cent., and makes it utterly unfit for use in dwelling-houses, by leaving it contaminated with those sulphur compounds which, on combustion, impregnate the surrounding air with stifling fumes of sulphurous acid. Thus an improvement which reduces the cost of production, but seriously deteriorates the quality of the gas, has been universally adopted, whilst inventions which have had for their object the improvement of the quality of the gas as delivered to consumers, but which have offered no advantage to the producer, have been, without exception, utterly ignored. I do not enter into the subject of price, though something might be said on this head, because, in a wealthy city like this, cost is, with most consumers, a secondary consideration. The man who spends thousands in furnishing his mansion has a right to expect, in the present state of science and manufactures, that his house shall be lighted with a material that shall not damage and destroy the works of art and the things of beauty with which he surrounds himself. He has, I conceive, a right to demand that, in this respect, he shall not be treated worse than the inhabitants of second or third rate towns. He is willing to pay any fair price for such an article, since, if the present price were doubled, it would still be far cheaper than that of any other illuminating agent; but he must have *good quality*, for without it this grand invention of the century is lost to him. Let the metropolitan companies see to this in a liberal spirit, and let the consumers understand that low-priced gas is not necessarily cheap gas, and then we shall soon, I hope, have a gas of not less illuminating power than twenty candles per five cubic feet per hour, below which quality no gas is fit for domestic use."

Correspondence.

PHARMACEUTICAL LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Sir,—The very fair way in which you have advocated the cause of the chemist and druggist, without detracting from the Pharmaceutical chemist, entitles you to the best thanks of both. At one time, so many conflicting interests seemed to spring up, that it was very difficult to see how a union could be effected by such an heterogenous mass; however, the difficulties, when encountered in a spirit of conciliation and fairness on both sides, soon lost much of their formidable character, and at the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society, the expression of opinion was so manifestly in favour of the course adopted by the Council, that all further opposition to the proposed new Pharmacy Bill seemed to be at an end. It would appear, however, that some restless spirits are dissatisfied, and still continue to write as if they were about to suffer grievous wrong; and as there is no probability of obtaining legislative interference this session of Parliament, let us endeavour to review our course, examine the cause of complaint, and consider whether the adoption of the various suggestions would be likely to better our position.

As Mr. J. Mills occupies a conspicuous place in opposition, let us just look at some of his complaints. He takes exception to some expressions in the leader of the May number of the *Journal* and says, that the common sense view of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society is, that it is the highest grade granted by the Council, forgetting that whilst a Pharmaceutical chemist must be a member, a mere member cannot call himself a Pharmaceutical chemist. Now in the case of a chemist and druggist, assuming the name of member of the Pharmaceutical Society, will that alone, without the ability to sustain his new title, serve him? Will his patrons, relying on his membership in the Pharmaceutical Society, be more disposed to overlook an error in dispensing? It may be urged that this close approximation of titles will confound the genuine title with the assumed one—probably, it will, so far as the general public are concerned, for years to come. Why, what are the facts? For six-and-twenty years the Pharmaceutical Society has been established; yet just ask this said public to explain the difference betwixt a chemist and druggist and a Pharmaceutical chemist, and nineteen out of every twenty will not be able to do so. Then why be so fastidious about the proposed concession? Those who recognise the distinction, and value it, such as the medical man, require no alteration of a name they know, and, therefore, those who advocate the title of "Fellow" being substituted for that of "Pharmaceutical chemist" make a mistake, as such an alteration would produce confusion in the quarter least desired.

Again, it is said, why disturb the present state of things? The pecuniary position of the Pharmaceutical Society is a most flourishing one! True, it is so. But are we to be allowed, from selfish motives, to continue as we are? Will the non-members rest satisfied with the present state of things? The active efforts on their part for the last few years is an answer in the negative. Then, it would seem that one of two courses is open to the Society: either, on the one hand, to do as they have done, make honourable concessions, or to oppose. This latter course has already been tried, and the result, as might have been anticipated, was the failure of both parties. Suppose we had rested on our own exclusiveness, and allowed the United Society to take its own course. Do you think their efforts unopposed would have conduced to the interest of the Pharmaceutical Society? I do not believe that any one taking an impartial view of all the circumstances will think so. We must not ignore the fact adverted to at th annual meeting of our Society, that the number of town an country members, associates, apprentices, &c., in 1857 (o ten years ago) was more by 334 than in the return for 1867 Remove the pressure of a compulsory examination in th future, and then try to estimate what the Society would b ten years hence. I need not dwell on this part of the subject, beyond congratulating those distinguished members o the Society, Messrs. Carteighe, Ince, Reynolds, and Proctor for the very disinterested course they have adopted.

With respect to the admission of assistants and apprentices, it is but fair to those who have entered the trad without restriction to extend the privilege as proposed b the Bill. We may anticipate that the greater number o apprentices, whether they have or have not been two year connected with the trade, will try for something more tha mere admission to the Society. Legislation is usually prospective, and any effort of the Council to make it retrospective would, in all probability, have been defeated. Let us therefore, no longer quibble about details, but endeavour, b co-operation to effect the great object we all so muc desire—the elevation of the whole trade. Such, at least are the views of

One of the Founders.

Notes and Queries.

X. Y. Z. (Alnwick.)—The diluted hydrocyanic acid of th B. P., which contains 2 per cent. by weight of the real acid is indicated.

A Subscriber.—The successor to Dietrichsen and Hannay.

E. G. H. wishes to know the address of the maker o the best kind of tincture press, and the price of the articl

Q.—The metric quintal contains 100 kilogrammes, and i equivalent to 220·46 lbs. avoirdupois, or nearly 2 cwt.

TRADE REPORT.

The chemical market during the month of June has continued extremely quiet, and notwithstanding the furthe decline in the value of money and the extremely fin weather for the harvest, the trade only being from "han to mouth," whereas exporters continue to purchase onl for actual orders. Tartaric Acid is again lower with onl small sales, closing at 1s. 2d. for English, and 1s. 1¾d. fo foreign. Oxalic Acid is done at 9d. to 9¼d. Only sma sales have been made in Citric Acid lastly at 1s. 10½ Chlorate of Potass is done at 12d. to 12¼d., and Sal Aceto at 11½d. A few transactions have taken place in Bichromat at 5d., and Prussiate of Potass at 12¾d. for English, an 12¼d. for foreign. Quinine is dull; Pelletier's last quote at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 4d., and English at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10 Cream of Tartar is dull, and the finest quality is no 82s. 6d. to 83s. Much business has been done in S Ammoniac at the reduced rates of 35s. 6d. for first, an 34s. 6d. for second quality. Bleaching Powder is less i demand, and prices close at 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d., sellers. firm demand has been experienced for Flour of Brimsto at 13s. to 14s. 6d. as in quality; Roll is steady at 10s. t 10s. 6d. Soda Crystals are lower, and only a small busine has been done at 105s. ex ship. Ash is 23s. 8d. to 27s. 8 Alum is quiet at £7 10s. in tierces, and £7 15s. in barrel Only a very limited business has been done in Sulphate Copper at 25s. to 26s. Sulphate of Ammonia is done 11s. 9d. to 12s. 6d., according to quality. Refined Saltpet is steady at 22s. 6d. to 23s. Linseed Oil has been bett but closed tame at 39s. to 39s. 3d. spot. Rape is firm and more doing, English Brown 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. Tu pentine is dull at 31s. 6d. for French, and 32s. for America No sales of Rough. A large business has been done Petroleum on the spot at 1s. 2¼d. to 1s. 3d., but closed du on account of sales at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 2d. Several cargo have been sold off the coast at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for th Continent. No sales reported in Crude.

In the Drug Market business has also been quite on a retail scale, and where goods are pressed the buyers have the advantage in price. Castor Oil, however, keeps up in price, some good and fine pale selling at 7d. to 7½d.; Italian pale is held for 7½d. to 8d. Aniseed is rather easier, small sales made at 11s. 9d. Cassia is sold at 6s. 9d. Cod Liver is rather cheaper. Citronelle has sold to a fair extent at 2¾d. to 3d. Several parcels China Rhubarb have been forced off (of the late arrivals,) at fully 3d. to 6d. decline. Cape Aloes are steady at 32s. to 33s. for good Barbadoes, and East India are rather cheaper. There is no change in Bark. East Indian Arabic is rather easier. Olibanum is rather dearer for the better kinds, whilst the ordinary sorts are easier. Jalap is steady. Small sales of Ipecacuanha have been made at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. Tinnevelly Senna is cheaper, the late arrivals having been cleared off at 2d. for very ordinary up to 6½d for fair, and a few good lots at 8½d. to 9d. Gum Benzoin is rather easier. Balsam Capivi is rather cheap, the last sales made at 1s. 10d. No change in Sarsaparilla. Galls are rather better. Camphor is easier, China and Japan sells at 137s. 6d. Cubebs are dearer and a good many sales made. Cardamoms are dull at late prices. More doing in Rough Saltpetre at late rates. Nitrate of Soda is done at 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., according to quality. Bees Wax is rather easier. A large business has been done in Cochineal at a 1d. advance. Indigo is 3d. to 6d. dearer, and the sales of East Indian are going off well. Logwood is easier. Safflower is steady. Shellac is fully 2s. 6d. to 5s. lower. More doing in Gambia at 3d. better prices. Turmeric is 1s. lower. In other goods little doing without change in price.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES *in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the* CASH PRICES IN BULK. *They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.*

	1867.		1867.		1866.		1866.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.	65	0	77	6	70	0	85	0
French	53	0	75	0	58	0	78	0
Oporto, red	30	0	0	0	40	0	43	0
Sicily	60	0	65	0	70	0	72	6
Naples, white	66	0	71	0	68	0	73	0
Florence, white	80	0	85	0	87	6	92	6
red	70	0	75	0	78	0	80	0
Bologna, white	80	0	82	0	87	6	91	0
ARROWROOT..(duty 4½ per cwt.)								
Bermuda..per lb.	1	0	1	5	1	3	1	5
St. Vincent	0	2¼	0	4½	0	2½	0	6
Jamaica	0	2½	0	3½	0	3	0	4½
Other West India	0	0	0	0	0	2¼	0	3½
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	2¼	0	3
East India	0	1½	0	3	0	2¼	0	4
Natal	0	3	0	7¾	0	3¼	0	8
Sierra Leone	0	4	0	4½	0	3¼	0	4
ASHES....per cwt.								
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	32	6	0	0	33	0	33	6
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	45	0	0	0	46	0	0	0
BRIMSTONE,								
rough....per ton	132	6	0	0	130	0	0	0
roll	200	0	210	0	210	0	220	0
flour	270	0	0	0	250	0	270	0
CHEMICALS,								
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Citric	1	10½	1	11	1	10½	1	11
Nitric	0	5	0	5½	0	5	0	5½
Oxalic	0	9	0	9¼	0	11	1	0
Sulphuric	0	0¾	0	1	0	0¾	0	1
Tartaric crystal	1	1¾	1	2	1	3¾	1	4½
powdered	1	2½	1	3	1	4½	0	0
Alum ....per ton	150	0	155	0	150	0	155	0
powder	170	0	0	0	160	0	0	0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0	5	0	5¼	0	5	0	5¼
Sulphate ......per ton	210	0	250	0	230	0	250	0
Antimony, ore	0	0	220	0	180	0	190	0
crude ......per cwt	22	0	23	0	24	0	25	0
regulus	33	6	34	0	0	0	35	0
French star	34	0	35	0	34	6	35	0
Arsenic, lump	16	0	16	6	0	0	15	6
powder	7	3	7	9	7	6	0	0
Bleaching powder	14	0	14	6	16	0	17	0
Borax, East India refined ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British	70	0	0	0	65	0	0	0
Calomel ....per lb.	2	5	0	0	2	5	0	0
Camphor, refined	1	11	0	0	1	6	0	0
Copperas, green ....per ton	55	0	60	0	56	0	60	0
Corrosive Sublimate, per lb.	1	11	0	0	1	10	2	0
Green Emerald	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunswick ....per cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHEMICALS.								
Iodine, dry ....per oz.	0	9	0	9¼	0	7¾	0	8
Magnesia, Carbon....per cwt.	42	6	0	0	42	6	45	0
Calcined....per lb.	1	6	1	8	1	6	1	8
Minium, red ......per cwt.	21	6	22	6	22	0	22	6
orange	33	6	0	0	32	6	0	0
Potash, Bichromate..per lb.	0	5	0	0	0	5½	0	6
Chlorate	1	0	1	0½	1	1	1	1½
Hydriodate..per lb.	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prussiate....per lb.	1	0¼	1	1	1	1	1	1¼
red	1	9½	1	10	1	9½	1	10
Precipitate, red .... per lb.	2	5	2	6	0	0	2	6
white	0	0	2	5	2	5	0	0
Prussian Blue	1	0	1	10	1	0	1	10
Rose Pink ....per cwt.	29	0	0	0	29	0	0	0
Sal-Acetos ....per lb.	0	11½	0	0	0	0	1	2
Sal-Ammoniac ....per cwt.								
British	34	0	36	0	35	6	37	6
Salts, Epsom	8	6	9	0	8	6	9	6
Glauber	5	6	0	0	5	0	6	0
Soda, Ash........per deg.	0	2½	0	2¾	0	2¼	0	2½
Bicarbonate..per cwt.	16	0	0	0	17	6	18	0
Crystals ......per ton	105	6	0	0	117	6	120	0
Sugar Lead, white per cwt.	37	6	38	0	38	0	39	0
brown	28	0	29	6	27	0	0	0
Sulphate Quinine....per oz.								
British, in bottle ..	4	9	0	0	5	1	0	0
Foreign	4	3	4	4	4	8	4	9
Sulphate Zinc......per cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Verdigris..........per lb.	0	11	1	0	0	11	1	0
Vermilion, English	2	9	3	2	2	9	3	0
China	2	6	2	7	0	0	3	9
Vitriol, blue or Rom. per ct.	25	0	26	6	25	0	27	0
COCHINEAL, per lb.								
Honduras, black	3	0	4	4	3	2	4	6
silver	2	8	3	10	2	0	3	7
Mexican, black	3	5	3	9	3	2	3	5
silver	3	4	3	5	3	1	3	2
Lima	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teneriffe, black	3	3	4	7	3	2	4	0
silver	3	3	3	7	3	0	3	4
DRUGS,								
Aloes, Hepatic ....per cwt.	80	0	180	0	100	0	170	0
Socotrine	180	0	290	0	140	0	290	0
Cape, good	30	0	33	0	36	0	39	0
inferior	17	0	30	0	20	0	35	0
Barbadoes	80	0	280	0	50	0	280	0
Ambergris, grey ....per oz.	40	0	44	0	24	0	30	0
Angelica Root ....per cwt.	0	0	0	0	20	0	35	0
Aniseed, China star	115	0	120	0	95	0	100	0
German, &c.	30	0	42	0	26	0	40	0
Balsam, Canada ....per lb.	1	3	1	5	1	4	1	5
Capivi	1	10	0	0	1	9	2	0
Peru	6	5	6	9	5	3	5	6
Tolu	2	2	2	3	2	8	2	9
Bark, Cascarilla....per cwt.	16	0	28	0	20	6	29	0
Peru, crown & grey per lb.	1	4	2	0	1	2	2	2
Calisaya, flat	2	6	2	9	2	6	2	9
quill	2	2	2	6	1	10	2	8
Carthagena	0	10	1	4	1	0	1	4
Pitayo	0	9	1	8	0	9	2	0
Red	2	6	12	0	2	6	13	0
Bay Berries........per cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bucca Leaves........per lb.	0	3	0	9	0	5	0	11
Camomile Flowers	35	0	90	0	70	0	139	0
Camphor, China	137	6	0	0	110	0	115	0
Canella alba	22	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
Cantharides ....per lb.	2	4	2	5	2	4	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	5	6	6	6	5	8	6	6
inferior	3	9	5	3	3	6	5	6
Madras	3	9	5	9	2	9	5	8
Ceylon	2	6	2	9	3	0	3	9
Cassia Fistula......per cwt.	18	0	32	0	15	0	38	0
Castor Oil, 1st pale ..per lb.	0	6½	0	7¾	0	6½	0	7¾
2nd	0	6	0	6¼	0	6	0	6¼
inferior and dark	0	5¾	0	6	0	5½	0	5¾
Bombay, in casks	0	5½	0	0	0	5½	0	6
Castorum	1	0	20	0	1	0	20	0
China Root ....per cwt.	20	0	30	0	20	0	40	0
Cocculus Indicus	30	0	35	0	30	0	40	0
Cod Liver Oil ......per gal.	4	0	5	6	3	6	5	9
Colocynth, apple ....per lb.	0	7	0	11	0	7½	1	2
Colombo Root ....per cwt.	30	0	40	0	100	0	160	0
Cream Tartar								
French	82	6	83	0	85	0	87	6
Venetian	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0
grey	75	0	0	0	80	0	82	6
brown	70	0	72	6	82	6	0	0
Croton Seed	90	0	105	0	300	0	400	0
Cubebs	55	0	60	0	72	6	0	0
Cummin Seed	14	0	18	0	16	0	22	0
Dragon's blood reed	210	0	220	0	300	0	400	0
lump	85	0	280	0	105	0	280	0
Galangal Root	11	0	14	0	9	6	10	6
Gentian Root	16	0	0	0	16	0	18	0
Guinea Grains ....per cwt.	56	0	58	0	85	0	87	6
Honey, Narbonne	50	0	70	0	50	0	70	0
Cuba	26	0	41	0	26	0	35	0
Jamaica	23	0	55	0	32	0	61	0
Ipecacuanha ....per lb.	9	0	9	6	12	6	14	0
Isinglass, Brazil	2	0	3	10	2	2	5	4
East India	1	10	4	2	1	6	4	4
West India	3	8	3	11	3	9	4	2
Russian	9	6	10	6	7	6	11	0
Jalap	0	9	5	0	0	9	5	3

	1867.	1867.	1866.	1866.
DRUGS—*continued.*	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d
Juniper Berries ....per cwt.				
German and French ..	8 6	10 0	8 6	10 0
Italian	9 0	10 0	9 6	10 0
Lemon Juice ......per deg.	0 0¼	0 0⅜	0 0¼	0 0⅜
Liquorice ....per cwt.				
Spanish	65 0	75 0	75 0	80 0
Italian	50 0	70 0	55 0	75 0
Manna, flaky	3 9	4 3	2 6	3 6
small	1 10	2 0	1 2	1 8
Musk ....per oz.	15 0	32 0	18 0	35 0
Nux Vomica	10 6	14 0	20 0	22 0
Opium, Turkey	15 6	16 6	13 6	15 0
Egyptian	3 6	7 0	4 0	7 0
Orris Root ......per cwt.	21 0	45 0	24 0	36 0
Pink Root ....per lb.	10 0	11 0	0 0	0 0
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton	110 0	120 0	135 0	[illegible]
Rhatany Root ......per lb.	0 7	1 0	0 4	1 2
Rhubarb, China, round	2 6	10 0	2 6	12 6
flat	2 0	7 6	2 6	10 0
Dutch, trimmed ..	9 0	12 0	14 0	15 0
Russian	9 0	10 0	16 0	17 0
Saffron, Spanish	36 0	38 0	32 0	36 0
Salep.............. per cwt.	110 0	120 0	120 0	130 0
Sarsaparilla, Lima	1 0	1 4	1 0	1 4
Para	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 1
Honduras	0 10	1 5	0 9	1 7
Jamaica	1 0	2 1	1 1	2 3
Sassafras ....per cwt.	8 0	9 0	10 6	11 0
Scammony, virgin ..per lb.	30 0	40 0	30 0	44 0
second	12 0	23 0	14 0	23 0
Seneka Root	1 7	0 0	2 9	3 0
Senna, Calcutta	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Bombay	0 2½	0 4½	0 4	0 5½
Tinnevelly	0 2	0 9	0 3½	0 0
Alexandria	0 5	0 10	0 3	0 9
Snake Root	3 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Spermaceti, refined	1 4	0 0	0 0	1 2
Squills	0 2½	0 3	0 2½	0 4
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.	27 0	27 6	48 0	56 0
West India	20 0	27 0	16 0	33 0
Terra Japonica—				
Gambier ....per cwt.	17 9	27 0	21 6	28 6
Cutch	20 0	40 0	26 0	30 6
Valerian Root, English	20 0	29 0	20 0	29 0
Vanilla, Mexican......per lb.	4 0	16 0	4 0	18 0
Wormseed..........per cwt.	5 6	6 0	0 0	0 0
GUM—Ammoniac, drop, per cwt.	180 0	220 0	120 0	170 0
lump	100 0	165 0	40 0	85 0
Animi, fine pale	210 0	230 0	210 0	270 0
bold amber..........	190 0	200 0	190 0	220 0
medium	160 0	180 0	160 0	180 0
small and dark	100 0	150 0	100 0	150 0
ordinary dark	70 0	105 0	40 0	97 0
Arabic, E. I., fine pale picked	86 0	90 0	85 0	105 0
unsorted, good to fine	73 0	85 0	70 0	80 0
red and mixed	55 0	68 0	50 0	70 0
siftings	35 0	45 0	35 0	45 0
Turkey, picked, good to fine	190 0	220 0	170 0	225 0
second and inferior.	85 0	160 0	95 0	160 0
in sorts	70 0	90 0	46 0	70 0
Gedda......................	62 0	65 0	51 0	55 0
Barbary, white	77 6	0 0	80 0	85 0
brown	80 0	0 0	75 0	85 0
Australian..................	70 0	73 0	50 0	56 0
Assafœtida, fair to good	35 0	95 0	30 0	80 0
Benjamin, 1st quality	360 0	700 0	340 0	900 0
2nd ,, ...	240 0	350 0	240 0	300 0
3rd ,, ...	50 0	240 0	50 0	240 0
Copal, Angola, red	66 0	70 0	80 0	90 0
pale	0 0	0 0	85 0	95 0
Benguela	62 6	75 0	67 6	90 0
Sierra Leone .. per lb.	0 4½	0 11½	0 4	0 11½
Manilla......per cwt.	22 6	45 0	25 0	50 0
Dammar, pale ......per cwt.	65 6	75 6	52 6	60 0
Galbanum..................	240 0	230 0	200 0	210 0
Gamboge, picked, pipe	400 0	600 0	400 0	460 0
in sorts	240 0	300 0	280 0	400 0
Guaiacum............per lb,	0 9	2 6	0 9	2 0
Kino .... per cwt.	100 0	150 0	350 0	500 0
Kowrie	25 0	70 0	30 0	75 0
Mastic, picked ...... per lb.	5 0	6 0	13 0	0 0
Myrrh, gd. and fine, per cwt.	150 0	180 0	130 0	160 0
sorts................	80 0	140 0	70 0	110 0
Olibanum, pale drop	73 0	78 0	69 0	75 0
amber and yellow	59 0	72 0	59 0	68 0
mixed and dark..	24 0	46 0	20 0	48 0
Senegal	92 6	97 6	87 6	100 0
Sandrac	85 0	90 0	90 0	110 0
Tragacanth, leaf	220 0	820 0	200 0	280 0
in sorts	80 0	200 0	70 0	180 0
OILS..................per tun	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Seal	33 0	39 0	40 0	0 0
Sperm, body..................	110 0	0 0	122 0	123 0
Cod	30 0	0 0	46 0	0 0
Whale, Greenland	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
South Sea, pale......	40 0	0 0	42 0	44 0
East India Fish......	35 0	36 0	35 0	0 0
Olive, Galipoli ...... per ton	63 0	0 0	57 0	0 0
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Florence, half-chest ..	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Cocoanut, Cochin .. per cwt.	54 0	55 0	53 0	54 0
Ceylon	49 0	0 0	44 6	46 0
Sydney	43 0	46 0	40 0	43 6
Ground Nut an Gin Bombay....................	50 0	0 0	50 0	0 0

	1867.	1867.	1866.	1866.
OILS—*continued.*	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Madras ....per cwt.	54 0	55 0	53 0	54 0
Palm, fine	40 0	40 3	39 6	40 0
Linseed	30 3	0 0	35 6	36 0
Rapeseed, English, pale	39 6	0 0	42 0	0 0
brown	37 6	0 0	40 0	0 0
Foreign pale	41 0	0 0	43 0	44 0
brown	38 0	0 0	40 6	0 0
Lard	60 0	61 0	70 0	71 0
Tallow	36 0	38 0	36 0	0 5
Rock Crude .... per ton	£11 0	0 0	£16 0	£ 0 0
OILS, Essential—				
Almond, essential ....per lb.	30 0	0 0	30 0	0 0
expressed	1 10	0 0	1 8	0 0
Aniseed	11 6	11 9	9 0	9 3
Bay ....per cwt.	80 0	90 0	90 0	0 0
Bergamot ....per lb.	11 3	19 0	9 0	13 0
Cajeputa, (in bond) ..per oz.	0 2	0 2½	0 2¾	0 3¼
Caraway ....per lb.	5 0	6 6	5 0	6 6
Cassia	6 6	6 9	7 6	7 9
Cinnamon (in bond) ..per oz.	1 3	3 5	1 6	3 9
Cinnamon Leaf	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6
Citronel	0 3¾	0 4¾	0 3½	0 5
Clove	2 7	0 0	2 8	0 0
Croton	1 2	1 6	1 2	1 6
Juniper..............per lb.	1 6	1 9	1 9	2 0
Lavender	2 9	3 9	2 0	3 3
Lemon	5 0	8 0	6 6	8 0
Lemongrass..........per oz.	0 7	0 8	1 4	1 6
Mace, ex.	0 6	0 7	0 1	0 2½
Neroli	3 6	4 6	3 6	4 6
Nutmeg	0 6	0 7	0 3	0 8
Orange ....per lb.	5 0	7 6	5 0	8 0
Otto of Roses ....per oz.	17 0	21 0	17 0	20 0
Peppermint, per lb.				
American	22 6	23 0	15 6	16 0
English	38 0	44 0	30 0	33 0
Rhodium ....per oz.	0 0	0 0	0 9	0 0
Rosemary ....per lb.	1 9	2 0	1 9	2 0
Sassafras	3 0	3 6	5 0	6 0
Spearmint	16 0	25 0	26 0	28 0
Spike	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Thyme	2 0	4 0	1 10	2 0
PITCH, British ......per cwt.	8 6	0 0	12 0	0 0
Swedish	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
SALTPETRE, per cwt.				
English, 6 per cent. or under	18 0	18 6	23 0	23 6
over 6 per cent.	17 6	17 9	22 0	22 6
Madras	15 0	16 0	20 0	22 0
Bombay....................	14 0	17 0	17 0	20 0
British-refined	22 0	23 0	26 6	27 0
Nitrate of soda..............	11 6	12 6	12 6	13 0
SEED, Canary ....per qr.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Caraway, English .. per cwt.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
German, &c.	40 0	44 0	0 0	0 0
Coriander	18 0	20 0	0 0	0 0
East India........	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Hemp......................	44 0	46 0	44 0	46 0
Linseed, Black Sea..........	63 0	64 0	60 0	0 0
Calcutta	67 0	68 0	64 0	65 0
Bombay	70 0	0 0	66 6	0 0
Egyptian	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Mustard, brown....per bshl.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
white	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 6
Poppy, East India....per qr.	61 0	0 0	52 0	52 6
Rape, English	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Danube	52 0	53 0	0 0	0 0
Calcutta fine..........	50 0	51 0	52 0	53 0
Bombay	56 0	0 0	60 0	63 0
Teel, Sesmy or Gingy..........	60 0	0 0	64 0	67 0
Cotton ....per ton	180 0	190 0	150 0	0 0
Ground Nut Kernels per ton	360 0	0 0	350 0	370 0
SOAP, London yel. .. per cwt.	28 0	32 0	28 0	32 0
mottled	32 0	36 0	32 0	36 0
curd	46 0	50 0	46 0	50 0
Castile	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0
Marseilles	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0
Soy, China ....per gal.	2 9	3 0	3 0	0 0
Japan	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Sponge, Turkey, fine picked	12 0	14 0	14 0	18 0
fair to good	5 0	11 0	6 0	12 0
ordinary ..	2 0	4 0	1 6	4 0
Bahama ..	0 8	1 9	0 8	2 6
TURPENTINE, Rough, per ct.	0 0	0 0	10 0	0 0
Spirits, French	31 6	0 0	40 6	41 0
American, in casks	32 0	0 0	41 6	0 0
WAX, Bees, English	180 0	190 0	180 0	185 0
German	180 0	190 0	195 0	200 0
American	150 0	170 0	185 0	190 0
white fine	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jamaica	165 0	180 0	165 0	180 0
Gambia	175 0	185 0	175 0	190 0
Mogadore	130 0	160 0	140 0	105 0
East India..............	160 0	190 0	160 0	190 0
ditto, bleached	165 0	205 0	190 0	210 0
vegetable, Japan	54 0	95 0	66 0	88 6
WOOD, Dye, per ton				
Fustic, Cuba..........	160 0	175 0	150 0	170 0
Jamaica	140 0	160 0	100 0	105 0
Savanilla	120 0	130 0	120 0	130 0
Zante	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Logwood, Campeachy	165 0	170 0	165 0	180 0
Honduras ..	105 0	110 0	100 0	105 0
St. Domingo	85 0	90 0	90 0	95 0
Jamaica....	79 6	0 0	95 0	0 0